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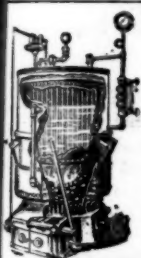
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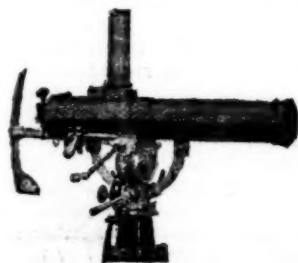
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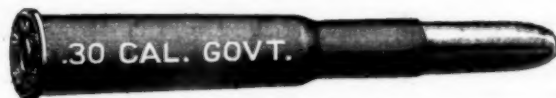
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THE RAILROAD STRIKES.

I explained to my friend Pvt. Y. Doodle recently that some rather prominent people were advocating the reduction and even the abolition of the American Army. His retort was not exactly courteous. As an example of the style and polish of the Victorian era it might be excelled by Tennyson, and in stately diction is hardly comparable to the "Light of Asia," but it has its points, sir—it has its points.

Redooce the Army, will ye? Hadn't ye better fust redooce
Those fierce hell-hounds o' anarchy that roam the
kentry loose?
Or divvy up the wealth an' power, was once this
nation's boast,
An' turn your treasury over to 'Gene Debs an' Jo-
hann Most?

Redooce the Army? Fust redooce to Law's un-
swervin' reign,
An' Reason's grip the cloudy minds an' evil hearts
o' men,
Who flout yer President's commands with carnage
and uproar—
The foul red scum o' Europe that is washed upon
this shore.

Fled from the Old World's barrenness, it's gripin'
needs an' pains,
Freed from its priests and princes, its serfdom an'
its chains,
They're dazzled in fair Freedom's light, they're
drunken of its air—
Wild an' blasphemous as the Bible's Babel-builders
were.

Redooce the Army, will ye? Let me tell ye that
to-day
Ye need an army worse than when dread Sumter's
kindlin' fray
Loomed on the land, for now a Death's-head banner
is furled,
Whose lurid glow bodes endless woe to mankind an'
the world.

'Taint bluff John Bull that beards ye now an' shouts
defiance bold,
With all the pomp an' pride o' war, as in brave days
of old;
But Tartar hordes—Attila's spawn—shake dear
Columbia's soil,
An', snake-like, strike the milky breast which
suckles them the while.

Redooce the Army? Naw, ye don't, for, durn it!
in the end,
When all is said an' done, 'tis on yer Army ye'll de-
pend,
To guard yer constitooshun an' the bonnie flag o'
stars
'Gainst Frick or Debs, r'iters or Rebs, or thunderin'
foreign wars.

Is Lincoln's memory dyin' out—Chicago's bombs
forgot?
Is Carnot's grand historic name a bloody smutch or
not?
Wake up—arouse! for gory shrouds above the na-
tion float
An' 'sassin knives are grindin' for each honest toil-
er's throat.

Increase the Army, say I!—yea, a hundred thousand
more!
And plant the blue, yer own true blue, from soundin'
shore to shore,
To sentinel the sacred rights bequeathed from sire
to son,
By those whose blood enriched the soil of glorious
Lexington.

WILL STOKES.

THE ARMY AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Those who take note of current opinion cannot have failed to observe the great change in public sentiment toward the Army which has manifested itself during the past fortnight. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and sensible men are asking themselves how it is that this body of idlers, as their critics would have them to be, have been able to bring forth the fruits of diligent devotion to duty. Everywhere they have responded promptly to the call of the President, and before the hands upon the clock at a military post have pointed to the hour at which the order for movement was flashed from Washington the troops have been upon the move. To test the efficiency of his command Captain Romeyn, Co. G, 5th Infantry, stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., called his first sergeant, and, without previous intimation of his intention, ordered him to have the company formed immediately and in marching order. The men were lounging about the post, many in the reading room, and in their white service uniform. The assembly was sounded, and the men hurriedly changed to the fatigue equipment, secured their arms and formed the company. Roll was called and the company turned over to its commander in seven minutes from the time the order was given. This shows how quickly orders to move are obeyed by trained soldiers.

The inconvenience and personal hardships endured by individuals during the past fortnight do not enter into the account. They are part of the life of the soldier. From all directions despatches have gone to the War Department from officers on

detached service, asking that they might be permitted to join their commands. However an officer may be tempted to escape the monotony of ordinary garrison duty, it is always found that he is ready and eager to respond to any call to active service.

How well the Army has performed its part the result shows and the record in the public press declare. It is sufficient to say that it has won the commendation of all who love liberty, and who realize the impossibility of securing liberty without order. Toward those who are deliberately arrayed against the public peace, and the larger class who are temporarily misled by mistaken theories and false expectations, the action of the Army has been considerate and merciful—so considerate, indeed, as to excite the criticism of some. But, true to the duty, which every soldier understands, of saving life when he can, or reducing its loss to a minimum, officers and men have marched to their posts, heedless of popular clamor, heedless of the aggravating insults so hard for fighting men to bear, intent upon their one object of obeying orders and restraining lawless violence with the minimum loss of life. Only under the pressure of the sternest necessity have they used their arms, and the record of half a dozen killed might easily have been swollen to as many hundreds.

We do not ignore what has been done to maintain the public peace by some portions of our National Guard, and elsewhere we record this. It has been made clear, however, that it was only a trained and thoroughly disciplined force, ready at all times for instant duty, and under the direct orders of the President, that could be depended upon to cope with difficulties so widespread and national in their character. How inadequate in numbers our Army is for such crises ought by this time to have been made clear to the most perverse intelligence. It has only been by drawing reinforcements from distant points that they have been able to cope with local difficulties that a single well-equipped battalion was equal to. Where we should have had battalions we have had companies, and companies reduced to a minimum at that, by the unwise restriction upon enlistment.

Not only is our legal military establishment insufficient, but injudicious legislation has deprived our military authorities of the right to recruit it to its maximum when necessity requires. A reference to the statute book and the history of Army legislation will show that the intention was to give them this right, and only of late years has it been taken from them in answer to the supposed demand of popular prejudice and because of mistaken ideas as to our need of troops, which should no longer be entertained. The very least that Congress should do, and that they should do without delay, is to repeal the present restriction upon enlistment, thus restoring the authority to give each company of cavalry 78 men, each company of infantry 100 and each battery of artillery 122.

Congress should also pass the Outhwaite bill, amended so as to leave the number of infantry regiments as at present—25—and deprived of its eleventh section, which should be considered as a distinct measure. Whatever may be said for or against this section, it does not belong on a reorganization bill, and makes it absolutely impossible to secure for this necessary and vital measure the united support it should have from the Army.

The horizon seems to be clearing as we write, and the storm of violence has apparently spent its strength. However this may prove to be, it is obvious that the lull is but temporary. We are just on the entrance to a great social contest, which will be fought to a finish. Upon our executive authorities, aided by the Army, is imposed the duty of seeing that the parties to this contest shall be kept strictly within their constitutional rights, and that no violence shall be done to the public peace while they are arguing the question to a conclusion. If the Army is not properly equipped for this task we shall be able to maintain public order, if at all, only at the cost of a wholly needless disturbance of the public tranquillity, and a needless waste of life and treasure. Let those who would neglect the obvious public duty of providing for the Army well consider the responsibility they assume. The forces of disorder are taking a lesson from their

defeats. However wholesome the respect they may have for soldiers in front of them, they have less regard for those too distant to be effective in preventing the accomplishment of their immediate object. They are learning, too, to organize, and officers on riot duty have told us of being confronted by men who were under military organization and obedient to the word of command. Surely our authorities should heed the lesson the rioters are learning, that military organization is the one approved by hundreds of generations of experience in many countries as the only one adapted to secure the prompt and efficient action of masses of men. It is the height of folly to neglect these lessons of experience in answer to demands of such men as that apostle of disorder and national disintegration, Senator Pfeffer, in whose mind crude notions of philanthropy are curiously blended with fantastic ideas of government, which have led him into the border land of treason.

An examination of the wetted surface of the hull of the U. S. S. Boston, now under repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has revealed the unwelcome fact that the damage done by her long service afloat without docking has seriously impaired her condition, and it is not known what steps the Navy Department will take to remedy these defects. The condition of this fine ship after something like a year afloat without docking, forms one of the strongest arguments in favor of supplying the Pacific station with ships having sheathed bottoms. The condition of the Philadelphia, the Charleston, the Newark, the Baltimore, the Petrel, the Concord, and the Yorktown are object lessons in this direction which cannot be disregarded with safety. They prove the correctness of our conclusions at the time they were built on the subject of sheathing.

There will be quite a shifting around of officers as a result of the consummation of the plan providing for the promotion of Commodore Fyffe, Stanton and Erben. Rear-Admiral Skerrett's successor as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station in all probability will be Commo. C. C. Carpenter. Commodore Meade will hoist his flag on the San Francisco, as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron. The command of the European station has been offered to Commodore Kirkland, but it is not at all probable that he will accept it, in view of the fact that most of his interests are at Montevideo. A Board consisting of Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois, Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Stitt and Assistant Surgeon Frederick G. Braithwaite, all attached to the European Squadron, has been ordered to examine Commodore Erben physically for promotion.

Who is the anonymous writer who hides himself behind the signature "Naval Officer," in a letter dated Washington, July 6, and addressed to the New York "Morning Advertiser"? He complains that Commodore Erben "is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat," who has expressed some uncompromising opinions of Republican administration. Since when has the profession of Democratic principles disqualified an officer for promotion? According to his accuser, Commodore Erben has expressed his opinions openly, instead of hiding himself, as does his accuser, behind a nomme de plume. "Naval Officer" asks what right naval officers have to retire before they reach the age limit? The Revised Statutes answers this question, and Article 1081, Navy Regulations, makes it the duty of an officer of the Navy "to make himself familiar with the laws relating thereto." Article 1082 makes it his further duty to report in proper form fraud or collusion, such as is charged in this anonymous letter, and Article 1093 distinctly forbids such publications as that appearing in the "Advertiser," when coming from a "Naval Officer."

The Navy Department has completed the distribution of the new issue of the semi-annual Register. Seldom in the history of the Navy has the distribution been made so promptly as during the past few days. The Register just issued shows many promotions and retirements in the higher grades and a number of changes in station commands and commands of vessels. The names of Walker, Ramsay and Skerrett (the latter now retired) are recorded in the list of

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Rear-Admirals, and their places on the list of Commodores have been taken by Captains Beardslee, Selfridge and Miller. Since December 27 officers have resigned, all of whom, with the exception of two ensigns and one chief engineer, were Naval cadets. The list of retirements has been swelled by the addition of three rear-admirals, one commander, three lieutenants, one medical inspector, one surgeon, one pay inspector, one paymaster, one chief engineer and five warrant officers. The deaths numbered 20; two officers were dismissed from the service, and one from the marine corps, and six cadets were honorably discharged.

The order of the War Department "extending the scope of the Department library that its benefits may be shared by officers of the Army wherever serving," is one which should have been issued long ago. There was no reason whatever for limiting the circulation of this institution to the officers who were stationed in Washington, and it was a recognition of this fact that prompted Secretary Lamont to direct that it be thrown open to all officers who desired to enjoy its contents. The order states that such professional and related publications as are not necessary for reference purposes in the library rooms will be issued from time to time upon the application of officers. All applications under this order will be made to the Librarian of the War Department. Certain rules are prescribed for the return and forwarding of such publications as are drawn from the library, and officers will be held responsible for the loss of books and expected to pay for them if they are not recovered or are injured as a result of their neglect. Another departure from the usual custom is in the issuance of catalogues, finding lists and other bibliographical aids for the purpose of facilitating research in, and study of, professional topics. This feature of the order is one that is meeting with a good deal of commendation, and there is no doubt that it will be well received by Army officers. The new plan is being carried out under the supervision of Gen. A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, and under his efficient direction it ought to operate very successfully indeed.

Governor Markham, of California, and Governor Shortridge, of North Dakota, have humiliated themselves and the country by their appeals to the striking railroad men for permission to pass over the railroads "tied up" by them. Governor Shortridge went so far as to ask permission to transport militia over them. It is such white-livered and trembling officials as these who are largely responsible for the trouble we have had with striking labor. As their humble requests were refused, we may assume that the manhood of the strikers revolted at such displays of humiliating self-abasement. The descent from a Governor Coleman or a Governor Stoneman to a Governor Markham is another illustration of the maxim "facilis descensus Avernus." A despatch from California says: "The virtual mistake made by the California authorities was in not calling upon the Federal troops at the outset, and thus preventing the complete blockade of all the great centres of railroad traffic." It would appear that this action, or want of action, was not the result of a mistake, but of a deliberate purpose to encourage the outbreak of lawlessness and violence. One of the Governors who has contributed his full share to the disturbance is Governor Waite, of Colorado, who, at a Populist meeting said, with other equally incendiary statements: "The United States Court or the United States marshals, or both together, have no right to come here and practically declare war in this manner."

Without a somewhat unusual disregard of professional etiquette in such cases, Dr. T. S. Robertson, of New York, has informed the country that Eugene V. Debs, who is now under indictment for his participation in the railroad strike, is a dipsomaniac who has been under his treatment. The doctor sent the following despatch to his patient: "As your friend and physician, I implore you to stop where you are. The condition of your nervous system and the great strain upon it make you irresponsible for your own orders." Dr. Robertson said that Debs had suffered from nervous prostration, as the result of hard drinking. He wished to reform, and submitted cheerfully to treatment for a month. In his lucid moments Debs appeared to be a man of considerable intelligence, but was an enthusiast on labor subjects. He would rail against monopolies and declare that a time of reckoning would surely come. Besides his treatment in New York, it is announced in a telegram from Terre Haute, Ind., that Debs is a "graduate" of the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., and is president of an association of "graduates." He made a speech about a year ago at a reunion of "graduates" in Chicago.

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said, in a conversation this week on the labor troubles: "Our regular army is too small. It should be increased to 100,000 men. This country is large enough and rich enough to support such an army, and the occurrences of the past week prove that such a force is absolutely necessary." President Orr's opinion is the opinion of thousands. The Regular Army has had frequent occasion during the past quarter of a century, in times of absolute peace and prosperity, to defend its existence. No defense is needed. Its works are proving its usefulness, and when it has re-established good order, helped materially the mercantile interests of the country at large, and calmed the fears of thousands, will retire to the quiet of its garrisoned places and likely be soon afforded an opportunity to read the diatribes of a portion of the daily press and of demagogues in Congress and Legislatures as to the unnecessary expense forced upon the country in time of peace by the maintenance of a standing army, even if it only be of 25,000 men.

A despatch from New London, Conn., July 7, says Lieut. W. H. Stayton, in command of the Fourth Division, First Naval Battalion, State of New York, with Boatswain's Mate Barter Seagraves and a boat's crew of 16 men, arrived at New London in a man-of-war cutter July 7, having made the trip from New Haven. The purpose of the party is to make a map of Fisher's Island. On its arrival at New London the cutter was joined by Commander J. W. Miller, of the First Battalion. The cutter left for Fisher's Island in the morning. The crew will remain on the island all the coming week, and next Saturday another detail will join them. The plan to be carried out originates with Lieut. Stayton, and Commander Miller is enthusiastic over it as a means of obtaining practical knowledge that will be of the greatest possible benefit in case of actual war. The New York Battalion will leave New York in the cruisers New York, San Francisco, Columbia, Atlanta and Cincinnati. The monitor Miantonomah and despatch boat Dolphin will join the fleet at Fisher's Island. Actual work will not be commenced until July 22, when the fleet goes to Gardiner's Bay and engages in great-gun practice. The men will be drilled the following day in the boats. One-half the available force, including the regulars, will be landed Monday night on the island to defend that land against the attack of a hostile force, made up of the force afloat. A battle "for points" will be the programme Monday night. The same order will be followed Tuesday with the engaging forces shifted. Wednesday will be devoted to target practice and the testing of the line of signals. A target will be placed within sight of the signals from Montauk, and as soon as the target is struck the result will be transmitted by means of the flags by way of Fisher's Island to New London, whence it will be immediately wired to Governor Flower of New York and Governor Morris, of Connecticut, the purpose being to ascertain how quickly the Chief Executives of these States could be notified in case of the appearance of a hostile fleet in Gardiner's Bay. Wednesday night and Thursday will be devoted to the placing of batteries and the landing of boats to cover the guns. A sham battle has been decided upon for Friday, followed by boat races, the presentation of prizes, dress parade and a general clearing up preparatory to the return to New York. Each night will be given up to lectures by naval officers, the topics to be considered covering naval warfare. To study the defense of Long Island Sound is the object of the cruise, and the entire programme has been arranged with that in view. "How Best to Defend Long Island Sound" will be considered in the lectures before the Naval Reserves, the condition and strength of the Navy entering into consideration in dealing with the subject. At the wind-up of the cruise a crew will return to New York in a man-of-war cutter by easy stages, taking note of all harbors, bays, creeks, etc., getting data from which a war map of the Sound may be made.

A "Regular," one of the cavalry battalion with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, now in Brooklyn, writes to a friend: "The American cavalry is, if the foreigners are fair representatives of foreign cavalry, superior in everything. It takes them all their time to stay in the saddle, and they seem to forget they have arms. We could dismount and form a skirmish line and mount again while they dismount. Every entry that is made some of them fall off, as many as seven in one entry, three Germans, three French, one English and no Americans. It is an acknowledged fact by every one that our seat and carriage are superior to all."

We ought, perhaps, to have said in connection with the notice of Col. Ingalls' last work, which we copied from the "Revue d'Artillerie," that it conveys

to the mind of a reader unacquainted with the work an entirely false impression, namely, that it is borrowed chiefly from Captain du Souich and the Fontainebleau course of instruction, whereas there is almost nothing of either in the work. It is made up chiefly of Noble and Abel, Sarrau, Glennon and Ingalls, and is as original as most text-books, to say the least.

Ensign Robert L. Russell, Jr., in charge of the detail branch, Navy Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is receiving much commendation for his rapid work in getting out the new Navy Register, corrected up to July 1. He had the work completed and distributed three days after the beginning of the fiscal year, a record that has not been excelled in former years at this work.

Gen. Schofield said to a Journal representative that while the strike might have the effect of preventing target practice taking place at the time scheduled, it would surely be held during the present year. The outlook for holding practice now is not very good, but, according to Gen. Schofield, the winter is as good a time as summer for this work, and he can see no reason why it should not come off during cold weather.

The friends of Commodore Kirkland will be glad to hear of the action of Secretary Herbert in designating him as the successor of Commodore Henry Erben, when the latter retires next September. It is about time to make some amends to Commodore Kirkland for his summary detachment from command of the Pacific Squadron some months ago and subsequent orders to command the South Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Kirkland is an officer with an excellent record and his friends are of the opinion that he would have maintained that record in Hawaii, had his orders to the Pacific station not been revoked.

TESTS OF MACHINE GUNS.

The tests of the machine guns at the Washington Navy Yard during the past week have been marred to a great extent by defective ammunition. Because of the failure of the cartridges to explode properly, the Driggs Ordnance Company was compelled to withdraw its Aecles gun from the competition until it could obtain better ammunition. The smokeless powder used in the cartridges for the Aecles gun is of the nitro-glycerine character and the primers used were not sufficiently powerful to explode it. The Maxim-Nordenfolt cartridge, especially prepared for the Maxim-Nordenfolt gun, seemingly failed to work properly, a portion of its head and base being pulled off after it had been fired leaving the remainder of the base in to be telescoped by the next cartridge inserted into the barrel. In consequence, the results that should have been obtained from this gun were not gotten. The board which is conducting the tests consists of Comdr. Charles Sperry, chairman; Prof. Philip B. Alger and Ensign Albert C. Dieffenbach. The competition was inaugurated with the test of the Maxim gun, which after it had undergone an examination was fired 100 rounds to determine its general action, this being followed by another hundred rounds fired for rapidity, the time being 10 seconds. The gun was then clamped, and, starting with the gun empty, another 100 round trial was fired, time being 16 seconds; 200 rounds were next fired in 25 4-10 seconds; 300 rounds in 40 seconds and a full charger of 20 rounds in 6 seconds.

An army target was then placed inside the butt at a distance of 25 yards and 40 rounds fired. In this last trial a stoppage was noted, but the rounds completed to find the dispersion. It was caused by the pulling off of the head of a case and leaving the front part of the case in the chamber. This caused the next cartridge to telescope the part left in the chamber, but the mechanism was cleaned by removing the lock. The time consumed in firing 30 rounds was 9 2-10 seconds. The gun was unclamped and the test repeated, the 40 rounds being fired in 15 2-10 seconds. Another part of the programme was clamping the gun and firing for one-half of a minute, the number of rounds fired in that time being 127. The gun was unfastened, and 222 rounds fired. In firing 100 rounds deliberately, every fifth cartridge being a dummy, to test the effect of a miss fire, upon the action, the gun worked all right, but instead of the machine firing the dummy it required to be fired by hand. Supposing that in service a lock might be disabled or extractor or firing pin broken, those parts were taken out, though in good condition, and replaced by others to test time required to do so. It took 15 4-10 seconds to do this. The Maxim gun was then laid aside to be further tested at Indian Head, and the board proceeded to examine the mechanism of the Gatling gun. This gun was put upon the stand on Monday. While firing the third plate it became jammed, but was quickly remedied. In firing 100 rounds more rapidly, the 81st shot jammed as before. The gun was clamped and 100 rounds fired in 10 2-10 seconds. Another jam occurred while firing 200 rounds, which was accomplished in 25 4-10 seconds. While firing 300 rounds a cartridge dropped off each plate, and two jams occurred. The time was 1 minute 12 6-10 seconds. Another jam took place in firing a charge of 20 rounds. The crank was shipped to the rear, and the 40 rounds fired with another jam, resulting in a flattened cartridge. Another jam occurred on firing 80 rounds, and four more in firing 100 rounds. The crank was removed to the side, and the gun unclamped, and with an addition of another man to the crew 40 rounds were fired all right in 5 6-10 seconds. Eighty rounds were fired in 9 6-10 seconds, and 100 rounds in 15 seconds, including a stoppage of the feed for 1 6-10 seconds. The crank was again changed, and 40 rounds fired in 7 4-10 seconds; 80 rounds in 9 6-10 seconds. Another jam occurred while firing 100 rounds. The time consumed was over 20 seconds.

The Aecles gun, controlled by the Driggs Ordnance Company, was brought from the pattern shop and 100 rounds were fired to test the action of its mechanism. The gun was manipulated by a crew from the yard. The shots went well for awhile, but it was soon noticed that defective ammunition was causing several stoppages. When 100 rounds were being fired to test the rapidity a couple of cartridge heads pulled off.

The following programme was then carried out up to noon: Firing into butt for rapidity, with the gun clamped and gun empty to begin with. This firing was done in charges of 100 rounds, 200 rounds, 300 rounds and a full charge of 25 rounds. In spite of the several delays occasioned by the bad ammunition the best record so far was made when shooting at the targets. An army target, 8 ft. x 6 ft., at a distance of 25 yds., was fired at in charges of 40 rounds, 80 rounds and 100 rounds. The crew was firing at the target as above, with the gun unfastened, when the board took recess for dinner. An examination of some of the cartridges showed that the heads had pulled off and in several instances holes 1-16 in. wide and 1 in. long had been torn in the side of the shells.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ross are spending July and August in and near Sewanee, Tenn.

Paymaster L. A. Frailey, U. S. N., lately of the old Lancaster, has been ordered before the Board of Examiners for promotion to Pay Inspector.

Assistant Naval Constructor Elliot Snow, U. S. N., has built a very pleasant home for himself and family in Vallejo, Cal., and has evidently made up his mind to become a "sloper."

Secretary of the Navy Herbert, accompanied by his private secretary, R. L. Finney, Jr., left Washington on Friday morning for Boston, where they will board the Minneapolis and witness the trial of that vessel.

Commander Belden, commandant of the New London station, has taken up his residence at the station during the warm weather, and has gone to housekeeping in the fine quarters provided by Uncle Sam at that point.

Miss E. M. Clason, daughter of Mr. W. P. Clason, who recently resigned from the Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant, was married July 3 at the residence of her parents, at Annapolis, to Ensign George Mallison, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer Richard Inch, U. S. N., will, as soon as his examination for promotion has been completed, be granted three months leave of absence, to be followed by a tour of shore duty, probably in Washington.

Mrs. Queen, widow of the late Rear-Admiral W. W. Queen, of the Navy, accompanied by her niece, Miss Owens, has gone to the hot springs of Virginia for the summer. Some time in September they will return to Washington.

Mr. Wilton Shock, the eldest son of ex-Chief of Bureau W. H. Shock, U. S. N., has gone to Rehoboth Beach for the summer in the hope of recuperating from the long siege of ill health from which he has been suffering.

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, the well known writer of naval stories, has gone to Riverdale, Md., for the month of July, and will not return to Washington until late in the fall. August and September will be spent on the coast of Maine.

A large number of naval officers who have been in Honolulu during the last few years will be glad to note that the well known harbor master, Capt. Andrew Fuller, has been retained in that position by the present government, with an increased salary.

Monday night last a very pleasant dinner was given to Passed Assistant Engineer McFarland, of the Navy, by the officers of his corps on duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Mr. McFarland joined the San Francisco at New York on Thursday last.

A circular from the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, announces that among the applications for membership is one from "Commodore Philip Hichorn, U. S. N., who claims descent from Private Solomon Gould and Richard Hichborn."

The physical disqualifications of Holden A. Evans, late Naval Cadet, Class '92, have been waived by the President, owing to his high standing, he having advanced from No. 7 of the four years' course to No. 3 for the six years' course on his final examinations.

Naval Cadet R. K. Crank, U. S. N., is spending his leave at Houston, Tex. We are glad to learn that the physical disability (defective hearing) of this young gentleman has been waived by the Navy Department on recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief and Surgeon-General.

Mr. Charles P. Kindleberger, a son of Medical Director Kindleberger, of the Navy, has passed a successful examination for the Medical Corps of the Navy, and will be commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in a few days. The first duty of the new medical officer will be at the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Miss Anna Booth Balch, daughter of Rear-Admiral George Beull Balch, U. S. N., was married June 26 to the Rev. George William Lay, in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore. The Rt. Rev. William Paret, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Smith, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

A correspondent says: "Nearly all of the U. S. Navy is glad of Lieut. E. K. Moore's promotion to the higher grade. Lieut.-Comdr. Moore is one of the most respected and beloved of naval officers, and has hosts of admirers wherever he goes. A petition is on hand to have Lieut.-Comdr. Moore stationed again at the Naval Academy, where he and his wife are sorely missed."

The recent assignment of young Ensign Hoff to duty at the Navy Department calls to mind the notable fact that this officer is the third of the name to hold a commission in the Navy of the United States. His grandfather was the well known Commodore Henry K. Hoff, and his father is the equally well known William B. Hoff, now holding a commission of Commander in the Navy, and on duty at the Navy Department, and in the same bureau as his son.

There has been quite a change in the personnel of the Engineer Corps on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, within the past few weeks. Passed Assistant Engineer William M. McFarland, Passed Assistant Engineer William W. White and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, who have aided so much in making the Bureau efficient and popular, have all left, having been assigned to other stations. Passed Assistant Engineer McElroy's place has been taken by Passed Assistant Engineer Gustav Kaemmerling. Other officers will be assigned to duty in this Bureau within a short time. Another loss will be sustained by this Bureau upon the departure of Chief Engineer Harry Webster, who will join the Bennington upon her return north from Salvador.

Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, U. S. N., and family are at "The Champerdowne," Kittery Point, Me., for a portion of the summer.

A son of Commodore T. O. Selfridge is an applicant for one of the three vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy, and has strong hopes of gaining the prize.

The Examining Board at the Navy Department has submitted favorable findings in the cases of Surgeon H. J. Babin, Lieut. Charles T. Forse, Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Kimmell and Ensign James G. Doyle, who appeared before it for examination for promotion. The records in the several cases were sent to the President on Thursday last for his action.

The first anniversary of Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn's appointment to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, occurred on Thursday last. On that day he was formally admitted as a member of the Sons of the Revolution, he being a descendant on his father's side of the mother of Paul Revere, and on his mother's of two officers of the Continental army.

Two relics of Abraham Lincoln of very exceptional interest have just been added to the museum at the house in which Abraham died, 516 10th St., Washington, D. C. The first is the Lincoln family Bible, owned by the President's parents, and having his name on the inside of the cover in a childish, scrawling hand. It is of a rare edition of 1799. The second is a deed, all in Mr. Lincoln's hand, bearing date the 25th of October, 1841, and in a perfect condition as to legibility.

The athletic sports at Columbus Barracks, O., on July 4 were of a high order, and great liberality in the matter of money prizes was exhibited. Capt. H. P. Ritzius was the orator and presenter of prizes; Lieut. J. M. T. Partello was the referee; Captain Ritzius and Lieut. W. A. Mann, judges of finish; Lieutenants Bogardus, Eldridge and W. N. Hughes, timekeepers; Lieut. E. L. Butts, starter; Mr. P. B. Bird, handicapper, and Private Stein, of the Hospital Corps, scorer and clerk of course.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: First Lieut. John M. Jenkins, Ninth Cav.; First Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, Engineer Corps; Capt. Fred A. Smith, 12th Inf.; First Lieut. William F. Hancock, Fifth Art. Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Ensign W. W. Phelps, Chief Engineer H. N. Stevenson, Lieut. J. D. Adams, Comdr. C. M. Chester, Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, Lieut. P. Garst, Lieut. J. J. Hunker.

Lieut. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Agnes F. Lyon, of Washington, D. C., were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents on the evening of July 6, 1894. The marriage was to have taken place in August, but was postponed at the request of Lieut. Sewell's mother, who, after a long illness, had become suddenly much worse, and expressed a desire to know that the marriage had taken place before she died. Immediately after the marriage, Lieut. Sewell left for Louisville, Ky., where his mother is still lying very ill. Her death is expected at almost any moment.

The "Ohio State Journal," referring to the intention to retain Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parke, Second U. S. Inf., another year in command of Columbus Barracks, says: "We but mirror the public view when we say that no man ever at the head of the local military depot has been so popular with all classes. He has done much for the city, and our people would like to see his assignment at this post a perpetual one. The officers and enlisted men of the command to a man hold Colonel Parke in love and respect, and all heartily rejoice at the Secretary of War's action."

The marriage of Lieut. John Adams Perry, Eighth U. S. Inf., eldest son of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Wiggin, which took place July 10 in Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., was a fashionable wedding, with many relatives and friends in attendance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, assisted by Archdeacon William W. Kirkby, rector of the parish. The bridegroom's brother, Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, Ninth U. S. Cav., of Fort Myers, was "best man." The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Wiggin, sister of the bride; Misses Edith C. Balch, Helen Whittemore and Marion Loder, cousins of the bride, and Misses Josephine Rathbone and Harriet Ganahl, consins of the bridegroom. The ushers were Frank Holme Wiggin, Henry H. Wiggin, Edward L. Whittemore and John A. Rathbone. After the ceremony the relatives and a few intimate friends were received at the home of the bride's parents, The Holme. After a short wedding journey Lieutenant and Mrs. Perry will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"The court martial of Cadet W. S. Valentine for hazing 'plebes' was discussed pretty thoroughly on the hotel piazza," says a West Point correspondent of the New York "Times," "and, as usual, the sympathy of the prettiest girls was extended to the cadet who unfortunately got caught by the ever-watchful tactical officer. Some thought it was 'real mean' of Lieutenant Holbrook to take any notice of the affair, but then the Lieutenant is so handsome and agreeable that no one could feel very angry with him for doing his duty. Besides, the Lieutenant is a bachelor, and without doubt the finest-looking officer on the post." Lieutenant Holbrook was making his usual rounds of inspection, and, hearing a peculiar noise in Cadet Valentine's tent, peeped in and there saw a member of the fourth class doing double time. Cadet Valentine sat opposite on a locker and gave his orders in no very mild tone. The tactical officer stood unnoticed for some time, but when the lads saw him they both looked for a means of escape. This, however, was impossible, and the "plebe" was called upon for an explanation. He gave it, and within a short time Cadet Valentine was in close arrest, and his trial followed immediately. Captain Lusk presided, and Lieut. Bromwell acted as Judge Advocate. Lieutenant Patrick was counsel for the accused third class man.

Capt. F. D. Garretty, U. S. A., retired, will spend the summer at Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 14, from a short leave.

Maj. F. E. Lacey, Eighth U. S. Inf., of Fort Niobrara, is a recent visitor to relatives at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d U. S. Cav., of Gen. Frank Wheaton's staff, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, where he has many friends.

Maj. J. N. Wheelan, 8th U. S. Cav., on leave, with address at 16 West 31st St., New York city, visited friends at Governor's Island, July 10.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th U. S. Inf., a conscientious and hard-working officer, has left Fort Bayard, N. M., to spend July and August on leave.

Lieut. Chas. H. Muir, Second U. S. Inf., is spending the month of July at Fort Mackinac, Mich., where he is the guest of Maj. C. E. Bennett, 19th U. S. Inf.

Rear Admiral E. J. Church, R. N., F. R. G. S., will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir R. More Molyneux, K. C. B., as Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, on Aug. 7.

Capt. Enoch H. Crowder and Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, U. S. A., of General Brooke's staff, sailed for Antwerp, Europe, on the Westernland on Wednesday of this week.

The present strikes have brought President Cleveland, Secretary of War Lamont and Major-General Schofield, all three notable men in their way, much in conjunction this week.

Quartermaster F. L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Inf., aided by Q. M. Sergeant Coffenberg, is "holding the fort" at Madison Barracks, N. Y., during the absence of his regiment in Chicago.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss S. R. Jones, daughter of Capt. S. R. Jones, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Kan., to Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., also of Fort Riley.

Lieut. John S. Grisard, 13th U. S. Inf., on vacation from the Maryland Agricultural College, has started West to join his regiment for temporary service during the present emergency.

Capt. T. M. Woodruff, 5th U. S. Inf., an experienced officer in both line and staff, has been selected to attend the encampment of the Florida troops at Pensacola, and will leave St. Augustine in a few days for the service.

Capt. J. S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., on vacation from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, has gone to make a short tour through Europe, and Mrs. Pettit and family are spending the summer with relatives at Duluth, Minn.

Lieut. F. G. Kalk, 5th U. S. Inf., is soon to complete a useful professional tour at Rock Island Arsenal, and will join Bailey's company at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., during the summer, unless otherwise ordered in the meantime.

Maj. Alexander Sharp, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sharp, writes a correspondent, were tendered an ovation on their recent arrival at Fort Assiniboine. The 20th Infantry band serenaded them and marked social appreciation was shown by the visitors.

Col. Edward F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., left Fort Leavenworth this week on leave for Milwaukee, Wis., where his address will be 604 Jefferson street. Colonel Townsend has many friends in Milwaukee, who are glad to have him spend a short time with them.

Lieut. Charles L. Collins, 11th U. S. Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Colorado, has left Denver to spend a few weeks on leave, returning in time to be at Fort Bayard early in August to superintend the annual rifle competitions to commence there then.

General Edon, who accidentally shot Lieutenant Schiffmacher, on examining that officer's revolver, at an inspection held at the fort of Charenton, June 14, was placed on half pay, pending the result of the court martial on the General for causing the lieutenant's death. The court acquitted him.

The Norfolk "Herald" informs the public that "an investigation is being made on Governor's Island in regard to the responsibility for the escape of four or five prisoners from the military prison during the past three weeks." One prisoner did escape recently, and that is all. His recapture is very likely.

There is considerable talk, says the "Pacific Militant," in the Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., of having heavy artillery practice at the adjacent forts at San Francisco. Lieut. McIver, U. S. A., at present inspecting the N. G. C., and Colonel Smedberg, U. S. A., retired, who takes great interest in National Guard matters, think it would be a good scheme.

One hundred veterans of the French Army who were in the "mamelon vert" affair at Sebastopol in the Crimean War, sat down to dinner recently in Paris. Marshal Canrobert was too ill to attend. Colonel Aronssohn, in drinking their health, said they were a proof that hard lines were as good a condition as could be for those who had high hearts and good, generous blood to keep them warm.

Capt. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A., the Acting Indian Agent at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the arrival of the last remnant of the followers of Sitting Bull, who fled into the British possessions after the Custer massacre in 1876. The return of these Indians completes a work that the Government has had on its hands since the day of the killing of General Custer.

Maj. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Art., on recruiting duty at Kansas City, will spend next week in camp in Greene County, Missouri, with a light battery of the National Guard of that state. Major MacMurray will doubtless relish this detail, for he is himself a Missouri artilleryman, who commanded light batteries of the state during the war and rendered gallant service, as attested by his brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for bravery at Corinth and Vicksburg.

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Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 22d U. S. Inf., is visit-
ing in St. Louis.

Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook, Second U. S. Cav., is
visiting relatives at Evansville, Ind.

Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., and family are
spending the summer at Gloucester, Mass.

Lieut. Dana Kilburn, First U. S. Inf., is spend-
ing graduation leave at Jamestown, R. I.

Maj. A. A. Harbach, 18th U. S. Inf., has been
recently in camp with Texas troops at Austin.

The marriage of Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S.
N., to Miss Freeman is to take place early next
month.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, Second U. S. Art., and
family are comfortably located at Fort Adams,
R. I.

The family of Capt. R. D. Potts, 3d U. S. Art.,
of Fort Barrancas, Fla., are summering at Fort
McPherson, Ga.

Miss Louise Simpson paid a short visit recently
to West Point, where she was the guest of Lieut.
and Mrs. Rees.

Lieut.-Col. Harry C. Egbert, Sixth U. S. Inf.,
of Fort Thomas, Ky., was a visitor to Columbus,
Ohio, this week.

Lieut. E. S. Robins, 2d U. S. Cav., who is under-
going medical treatment at Lake Placid, N. Y., has
had his sick leave extended one year.

Lieuts. James Baylies and Henry D. Todd visited
at Fort Sam Houston recently, on their way to Fort
Grant, Ariz., with Indian Company I, 9th Inf.

Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., and family, lately
quartered at The Portland, Washington, D. C., are
enjoying the summer at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th U. S. Inf., and Lieut.
W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cav., spent this week in
camp with North Carolina troops at Morehead
City.

Capt. J. D. Gleunan, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.,
lately visiting in Washington, D. C., went to Chi-
cago this week for duty with troops during the riot
emergencies.

Colonel and Mrs. Tilford, having closed their
house, 413 West End Avenue, New York city, for
the summer, are sojourning with the daughter, Mrs.
Cameron, at West Point.

The regular weekly hop of the officers of the En-
gineer Battalion at Willets Point on the evening of
July 11 was preceded by an open-air concert and
promenade on the parade ground.

Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., and Maj. Tully Mc-
Creary, of his staff, have returned from Vancouver
Barracks from an official trip to various points in
the Department of the Columbia.

Chaplain R. W. Springer, U. S. A., recently ap-
pointed, left Washington, D. C., this week for Fort
Thomas, Ky., where he arrived July 12, and re-
ported to Colonel Cochran for duty.

Capt. C. L. Davis and Lieut. W. E. Shipp, U. S.
A., arrived in Morehead City, N. C., early this
week, and will be in camp there with the North
Carolina State Guard until July 19.

Among Army officers visiting in New York city
this week are Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House;
Capt. T. B. Briggs and Lieut. J. H. Weber, Broad-
way Central; Lieut. A. W. Perry, 9th Cav., Park.

Troop L, 1st Cav., is untimely bereft of one of its
shining lights, Sun-Goes-Slow, who, after consulta-
tion with G. O. 80, quitted the service the day after
the Glorious Fourth and is now going fast for his
native heath.

Secretary Lamont appointed on Thursday last
Adj.-Gen. George D. Ruggles to represent the Ad-
jutant-General's Department at the funeral of
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. James B. Fry, which occurred at
Philadelphia on Friday.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., whose occu-
pation at Fort McPherson, Ga., is gone, since In-
dian Company I, 9th Inf., went to Arizona, is still
at that post, but, it is expected, will shortly receive
orders to join his regiment.

As forecast in the Army and Navy Journal some
time ago, Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., an
exceedingly capable officer, has been selected for
the position of Professor of Military Science and Tac-
tics at Harvard University.

Capt. Wells Willard, Subsistence Department,
U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort
Monroe, Va., dating from last summer, goes now
to Chicago for duty under Col. T. C. Sullivan, the
Depot Commissary in that city.

Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 4th U. S. Art., has taken
charge of subsistence matters at Fort Monroe, Va.,
in succession to Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., ordered
to Chicago. Lieutenant Kenly will also act as dis-
bursing officer of the Artillery School Appropriation.

Capt. E. A. Garlington, Seventh U. S. Cav.,
has written an interesting chronological sketch of
Troop I, Seventh U. S. Cav., which was organ-
ized Sept. 30, 1866, by Second Lieut. J. N. Wheelan,
Second U. S. Cav., now Major of the Eighth Cav.

Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st U. S. Inf., will
take his company early next week from Fort Porter
to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for a season of small arms
practice, and to remain there until the annual rifle
competitions of the Department of the East for
1894 are completed.

Private Got-Gun-for-Nothing, Company I, 3d U.
S. Inf., true to his name, refused to go on parade at
Fort Snelling and absented himself and is now
wending his way to the home of a selection, with a
"bob-tail" to remind him of the days when he went
a soldiering, but didn't soldier much.

Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, Commissary-Gen-
eral of the Army, is away from his duties at the
War Department on leave of absence. General
Hawkins will retire in September next. His suc-
cessor, it is understood, will be Colonel M. R. Mor-
gan, who is acting Commissary-General in Gen-
eral Hawkins' absence.

Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav., on
leave from Fort Leavenworth for July, is visiting
in Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Sheridan, widow of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan,
U. S. A., is located for the summer at her cottage
at Nonquitt, Mass.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Candee, Assistant Paymaster-
General, U. S. A., has left Chicago to spend July
and August on leave.

Capt. W. E. Wilder, Fourth U. S. Cav., of Fort
Walla Walla, will spend until the early part of
September next on leave.

Adjutant Chas. H. Hunter, First U. S. Art., re-
joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from
a short leave of absence.

Capt. S. T. Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs.
Hamilton, of Baltimore, are guests at the Shel-
burne, Atlantic City, N. J.

Lieut. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U. S.
A., and Mrs. Burr are recent guests at the Hotel
Normandie, New York City.

Among the young ladies spending the summer at
West Point are Miss Emily and Miss Cornelia
Happesett, sisters of Mrs. Rees.

Lieut. L. W. Cornish, Fifth U. S. Cav., is a
recent visitor in San Antonio on his way to Camp
Eagle Pass, rejoining on leave.

Lieut. J. B. Jackson, Seventh U. S. Inf., has com-
pleted a short but interesting tour of service with
Arkansas State troops at Little Rock.

Chaplain J. W. Hillman, U. S. A., will leave
Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., early next week for
his new station, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Surgeon-Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., is a recent
visitor at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he made
an inspection of the medical department.

Maj. W. E. Waters, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs.
Waters, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, are spending
July and August at Little Deer Isle, Me.

Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 18th U. S. Inf., was ex-
pected to leave Fort Bliss, Tex., this week for the
North, to spend until October next on leave.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d U. S. Art., a recent ad-
dition to Tiernon's Battery at Fort Monroe, Va.,
rejoined there July 10, from a short leave of ab-
sence.

Lieut. E. T. Cole, 8th U. S. Inf., of Fort Nio-
brara, is a recent visitor to Fort Leavenworth,
where he was the guest of Capt. F. G. Hodgson,
A. Q. M.

Lieut. R. H. Noble, First U. S. Inf., who recently
finished a most successful tour of duty at St. John's
College, Annapolis, has gone to Europe for the
summer.

Capt. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate on the
staff of Gen. John Brooke, at Omaha, will, with
Lieut. Quay, A. D. C., spend a portion of the sum-
mer abroad.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort
Monroe, Va., July 6, to spend three months' leave
abroad. His address is care Drexel, Harjes & Co.,
Paris, France.

Lieut. Munroe McFarland, 21st U. S. Inf., is
due at St. Louis the latter part of this week, for
duty next week with Missouri troops at Merrimac
Highlands, near that city.

Lieuts. W. P. Newcomb and W. L. Kenly, of
the Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, Va., are likely
to remain there for another year, so as to take a
special course of instruction.

Maj. W. E. Creary, U. S. A., and Mrs. Creary,
whose permanent residence is at 1300 Vermont
avenue, Washington, D. C., are at Aurora, W. Va.,
for a portion of the summer.

Lieut. A. W. Perry, 9th U. S. Cav., left Fort
Myer, Va., July 7, to attend the wedding of his
brother, Lieut. J. A. Perry, 8th Inf., at Rye, on
Tuesday of this week, July 10.

Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, Ninth U. S. Inf., on
vacation from West Virginia University, Morgan-
town, visited friends in New York City this week
and afterwards went to Albany.

Capt. R. T. Yeatman, 14th U. S. Inf., on vaca-
tion from the De La Salle Institute, New York,
is with Mrs. Yeatman spending a portion of it
at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

Maj. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kimball
are recent visitors in New York City, with quarters
at the Oriental Hotel. Major Kimball is on leave
for the summer for the benefit of his health.

Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen and A. M. Hunter, Fourth
U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Mo., with
Battery L, on Sunday last, July 8, from a tour of
heavy artillery practice at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The troops at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., com-
manded by Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth U. S. Cav.,
were expected to reach Austin, Tex., July 9, for
a tour of service at the State Militia encampment.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.,
who made a sad journey recently from Fort Brady,
Mich., to Omaha, Neb., with the remains of his
young wife, will not return to duty until the end of
July.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th U. S. Inf., met many
old friends in Chicago to welcome him on his ar-
rival, July 9th, with his regiment in that city for
service. On arrival the regiment went direct to
Fort Sheridan.

Lieuts. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav., and W. H. Sim-
ons, 6th Inf., left Fort Leavenworth recently for
Bushon, Lyon County, Kan. Lieut. Harbord is go-
ing to spend his leave with relatives there, and
Lieut. Simons will be his guest.

Col. L. L. Langdon, First U. S. Art., has had
the troops under his command at Fort Hamilton,
N. Y. H., busy at target practice with Gatling
guns, a very useful sort of practice at the present
time and suggestive. The men have also been
practiced in "street column," "riot formations," etc.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, First U. S. Art., re-
joined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., early in the
week from a short leave.

Miss Annie Randolph, daughter of Maj. Wal-
lace Randolph, Third U. S. Art., of Fort Riley,
Kan., is visiting Mrs. Powell at Newport, R. I.

Capt. Guy. L. Edie, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., on
duty at Washington, D. C., is spending July on
leave, and is a recent visitor in New York city.

Miss Charlotte Evans, daughter of Capt. Rob-
ley Evans, U. S. N., is spending a portion of the
summer at the training station at Newport, R. I.

Maj. Chas. D. Viele, First U. S. Cav., of Fort
Grant, Ariz., a New Yorker, is expected East soon
to spend July, August and September on leave.

Lieut. E. B. Winans, Fifth U. S. Cav., is a re-
cent arrival at Fort Supply, where Mrs. Winans is
visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. W. Auman.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—The wearing of swords by company sergeants has
long since been abolished. Musicians still wear swords.

C. O. C.—You will find your inquiry answered in the
Army and Navy Journal of June 2, 1894, page 703, un-
der E. A. B.

M.—The legal enlisted maximum strength of the U. S.
Army is 25,000 men, exclusive of about 1,000 men of
staff corps, etc., not counted as part of the enlisted
force provided by law. Consult Army Register, 1894,
pages 342, 343.

A. T. E.—Enlisted men of the line of the Army are
not eligible for examination for the position of acting
hospital steward. A transfer from the line to the Hos-
pital Corps as private must first be effected, and service
for one year as such.

W. S. McK.—asks whether there are any colored com-
missioned officers in the U. S. Army, and where as-
signed. Answer.—Lieut. Charles Young, 9th Cav., is
the only colored officer in the Army. There are two
chaplains, Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., and Henry V.
Pummer, 9th Cav.

SHAKE BONES asks what will be done with the
present Springfield rifles and carbines after the Krag-
Jorgensen shall have been issued, and could he buy
any? Answer.—They will likely be turned in to the
National Armory and held for emergencies. There are
no official orders on the subject as yet, but we doubt
if the Government will authorize any to be sold.

PRIVATE, CO. E, 22D INF.—The question you ask
is one affecting the disciplinary actions of your post
commander. It is neither our province nor our desire
to pass strictures upon disciplinary measures found
necessary by commanding officers. If you are sincere
in your idea that you have a proper grievance, report
it manfully and soldier-like through the proper mili-
tary channels.

PHILA.—Applications for first enlistment as apothec-
ary must be referred to the Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C. An applicant
must be a graduate of some college of pharmacy,
and must be between 21 and 28 years of age,
and pass the usual physical examination and have a
certificate as to character, good habits and sobriety.
Write to Navy Department for Circular 2, March 13,
1893.

A READER asks: If examinations consist of both
physical and mental for Assistant Paymaster in the
Navy? Answer.—Yes. Can a healthy young man
pass if his test are not the best? Answer.—No.
Can a young man become an officer on board a
merchant ship, one going between New York and
San Francisco? Answer.—He might after many years'
service. Officers have to work their way up by ex-
perience.

LIEUT. writes: In the Army and Navy Journal of
June 30 editorial mention is given to G. O., c. s., No. 15,
H. Q. A., A. G. O.; I would like very much to procure
a copy of the order. Can you tell me how I can pro-
cure a copy of it and any others? To officers of State
troops such orders in many instances are of great
value. Also, where I can get a book concerning cus-
toms of the service and such other information as an
officer is expected to know, but which he has to ascer-
tain here and there and at long intervals? Answer.—
(1) The General Orders, H. Q. A., are regularly pub-
lished in the Army and Navy Journal. G. O. No. 15
will be found in our issue of June 2, page 690. (2) Ap-
ply to John Wiley & Sons, 53 East 10th street, N. Y.
city, publishers of "The Army Officers' Examiner," by
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Powell, U. S. A. See advertisement.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.

Cadet appointments to West Point: Hugh A. Rob-
erts, 1st Georgia; C. W. C. Deering 4th Illinois; Wil-
son B. Burt, 8th Illinois; Jesse W. Johnson — Illinois;
Guy Dowdall (Alt.), Illinois; Walter P. Hutshar, 1st
Indiana; Chas. D. Herron, 8th Indiana; Patrick F.
Frech (Alt.), 8th Indiana; Geo. S. Simonda, 4th Iowa;
Burt Bean (Alt.), 4th Iowa; Horton W. Sticke, 5th
Iowa; Winford A. Blackmar (Alt.), 5th Iowa; Albert G.
Bittman, 1st Kansas; James E. Boyle (Alt.), 1st Kan-
sas; Chas. Cohn, 5th Kentucky; Chas. Bowser (Alt.),
5th Kentucky; Clifton C. Carter, 7th Kentucky; Samuel
A. Bullock (Alt.), 7th Kentucky; Guy A. Darcueil,
1st Louisiana; John Y. Baquine (Alt.), 1st Louisiana;
Thomas M. Hunter, 4th Maryland; R. H. Benrokes
(Alt.), 4th Maryland; Michael J. McDonough, 10th Mas-
sachusetts; Chas. L. Hammond (Alt.), 10th Massachu-
setts; Leon B. Kramer, 5th Michigan; Richard L. Tay-
lor (Alt.), 5th Michigan; Julius C. Clippert, 6th Michi-
gan; James G. Amos (Alt.), 6th Michigan; J. Lester
Rowley, 7th Michigan; Wm. M. Carley (Alt.), 7th Michi-
gan; Thos. H. Jackson, 9th Michigan; Edwin F. Wood-
ruff (Alt.), 9th Michigan; Cleon Emery, 1st Minnesota;
Roy Cornwell (Alt.), 1st Minnesota; Clifford Game,
7th Minnesota; Karl L. Kundson (Alt.), 7th Minnesota;
H. C. Fondrea, 1st Mississippi; E. G. Peyton (Alt.),
1st Mississippi; Roland C. Shildon, 1st New Jersey;
Frank McGalliard, (Alt.), 1st New Jersey; Fred V.
Wilson, 5th New Jersey; Thomas F. Giblin (Alt.),
5th New Jersey; P. W. Vanduyne, 6th New Jersey;
Carl H. H. Fischer (Alt.), 6th New Jersey; Joseph
Wohlberg, 11th New York; Howard L. Campion (Alt.),
11th New York; Dorr R. Shoemaker, 21st New York;
R. W. Moore (Alt.), 21st New York; W. T. Merry, 25th
New York; O. H. Wilson (Alt.), 25th New York; Samuel
T. Ansell, 1st North Carolina; Henry P. Harding (Alt.),
1st North Carolina; Laurence Halstead, 2d Ohio; Harlan
Bailey (Alt.), 2d Ohio; Reginald E. McNelly, 7th Ohio;
Edwin B. Evans (Alt.), 7th Ohio; Harry S. Commager,
9th Ohio; Ralph M. Seay, Oklahoma; John J. McCart-
ney (Alt.), Oklahoma; Roscoe Evans, 25th Pennsylvania;
Clifford G. Demmels (Alt.), 25th Pennsylvania; Jason
W. Baker, South Dakota; Chas. E. Kehoe (Alt.), South
Dakota; Wm. M. Jordan, 8th Virginia; C. J. Rixey, Jr.
(Alt.), 8th Virginia; Roy H. Chamberlain, 1st Wiscon-
sin; Volney D. Atwood (Alt.), 1st Wisconsin; Edwin
Sabin, 10th Wisconsin; William Kelly (Alt.), 10th Wis-
consin; Aurelius A. Lyon, 4th Louisiana.

Stuart Heintzelman, son of the late Captain Heintzel-
man, of the Army; Wm. P. Patten, son of Captain Patten,
of the Army, and Charles A. Romeyn, son of Captain
Romeyn, 5th Inf., have been appointed Cadets-at-large
to the Military Academy.

This list was published in a portion of our edition of
last week. The appointees are those for next year.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

G. O. 7, July 10, 1894, Dept. of East. The annual Department Rifle Competition will take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., commencing Aug. 17, 1894, and will be under the direction of Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., Inspector of Small Arms Practice. 2d Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf., is designated as Acting Asst. Q. M. and Acting C. of S. of the rifle camp at Fort Niagara.

As contemplated in G. O. No. 17, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, the C. O. of Fort Myer, Va., will send to Bellevue Rifle Range, Bellevue, Neb., to report on Aug. 6, 1894, to the C. O. of the rifle camp thereat: 1st. Competitors selected by troop commanders; 2d. Distinguished marksmen who are eligible, and who desire to compete for the Army Carbine Team; 3d. Distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for the Team of Distinguished Marksmen.

By command of Major-General Howard:

SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. O. 9, July 5, Dept. of Texas. Post commanders where cavalry are serving will send to Fort Wingate, N. M., to report on Aug. 6, 1894, to the C. O. of that post:

1. Competitors selected by troop commanders under paragraph 600, Small Arms Firing Regulations.
2. Distinguished marksmen who are eligible and who desire to compete for the Army Carbine Team.
3. Distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for the Carbine Team of Distinguished Marksmen.

By command of Brigadier-General Wheaton:

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 10, July 6, Dept. of Texas. The Department Rifle Competition, preceded by the usual preliminary practice, will take place at Fort Clark, Tex., under the direction of 1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Aide-de-Camp, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, commencing Aug. 13, 1894.

By command of Brigadier-General Wheaton:

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., July 2. I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all official copies of orders and other papers from this office will, after this date, be authenticated by an impressed seal, e. g.: "Adjutant-General's Office."

"Official copy."

II. Extends the scope of the library of the War Department so that its benefits may be shared by officers of the Army wherever serving.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1636 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: "1636. When medical attendance is required by an officer or enlisted man on duty, and the attendance of a medical officer cannot be had, the officer, or if there be no officer, then the enlisted man may employ a private physician, and a just account for his services and for necessary medicines (Form No. 55) will be paid by the Medical Department; but bills for attendance or medicines for officers or enlisted men not on duty will not be paid by the Government. Treatment of chronic complaints, such as nasal catarrh, hemorrhoids, etc., by a specialist will not be paid for by the Medical Department unless authority to employ such specialist has been obtained from the Surgeon-General."

IV. Publishes the joint resolution of Congress providing temporarily for the expenditures from the Government.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., July 6, publishes "An Act to regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government."

By direction of the Secretary of War, and in conformity with the above act, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. All returns of stores or supplies will be rendered as required by regulations or orders and will be forwarded within 20 days after the expiration of the accounting periods to the chief of the bureau to which the property pertains. Abstracts of purchases will be forwarded with the money accounts.

II. As soon as possible after the receipt of the return by the proper chief of bureau, it will be examined in his office, and the officer making the return will be notified of all errors and irregularities found therein and granted three months to correct them. Suspensions or disallowances will not be made on account of slight informalities which do not affect the validity of the voucher, but the officer's attention may be called to them. Whenever the errors have been corrected, or compensation has been made for deficient articles, and the action of the bureau chief is sustained or modified by the Secretary of War, the return will be regarded as settled and the officer who rendered the return will be notified accordingly.

III. If the necessary corrections in the return be not made within the prescribed time the facts will be reported to the Secretary of War. When it has been determined that the money value of the property for which an officer has failed to account shall be refunded to the United States, the facts will be certified to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury by the chief of bureau.

The provisions of the above act and regulations are applicable to all property returns rendered for any period of accountability subsequent to March 31, 1894. Pars. 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1332 and section 7, par. 1431, Army Regulations, 1880, are hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort Omaha, July 3, 1894. Detail—Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf.; Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Horace B. Sarson, John Kinzie, William J. Turner, Edmund K. Webster, 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, Thomas H. Wilson, James M. Armsmith, Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 65, July 2, D. P.).

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., July 17, Detail—Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, R. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. John W. Heavey, John F. Madden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 147, July 11, D. E.).

At camp, near Lake City, Minn., July 9, detail: Capt. Charles Hobart, Melville C. Wilkinson, John W. Hannay, Payette W. Roe, Arthur Williams, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. P. French, Frank B. McCoy, Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, James T. Moore, Arthur M. Edwards, George E. Houle, Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 92, July 2, D. D.).

Distance Circular No. 1, of 1894, just issued, contains many amendments of the distance table published Feb. 1, 1894, and is therefore a valuable document.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General's Department.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector-General of the Department, will proceed to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., on public business (S. O. 65, July 2, D. M.).

Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Enoch H. Crowder, Acting J. A. (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to go abroad, is granted Capt. E. H. Crowder, Acting Judge Advocate (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.
Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., is relieved from duty as Post C. S. at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed without delay to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Col. Thos. C. Sullivan, Asst. Commissary-General of Subsistence, for duty under such instructions as may be given by the C. G. of S. (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).
Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles J. Hatcher is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., reporting to the Commanding General, Dept. of Mo., for duty (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.).
Commissary Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll is relieved from duty with the U. S. Boundary Commission, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Ter., and report to the Commanding Officer, to relieve Commissary Sergt. Walter Malby, who will proceed to Fort Sully, S. Dak., and report to the Commanding Officer for duty (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to go beyond sea, is granted Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, A. C. G. S. (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

Commissary Sergt. Frank W. Bryant, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Maj. J. H. Gilman, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. of Mo., for duty (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. Chas. F. Mason, Asst. Surg., is extended ten days (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 65, July 2, D. M.).

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Richard Wittke is relieved from duty at West Point, and will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. of Fort Columbus, will send a member of the Hospital Corps, to report for temporary duty to the attending surgeon at the Army Building, New York City (S. O. 138, July 12, D. E.).

Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., now on leave of absence, will report without delay to the Commanding General, Dept. of Mo., for temporary duty (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Columbus Bks., O., by S. O. 154, July 2, H. Q. A., vice 1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., relieved (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

Private Walter Newburn, Jr., Hosp. Corps, is detailed as acting hospital steward Fort Columbus, N. Y. (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Asst. Surg. Charles F. Mason is extended ten days (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymaster, U. S. A., will pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Forts McKinney and D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the muster of June 30, 1894 (S. O. 65, July 2, D. P.).

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 105, June 20, D. C.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Candee, Dep. Paymaster-General, Chief Paymaster of the Department (S. O. 64, June 20, D. M.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due June 30, 1894: Maj. Frank M. Cox, paymaster, at Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, at headquarters of the Department, Vancouver Bks., Wash., and Fort Townsend, Wash.; Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash., Boise Bks., Fort Sherman, and camp at Snake River bridge, Idaho (S. O. 104, June 28, D. C.).

Maj. Chas. E. Kilbourne, Pay Department, is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. at Fort Stanton, N. M.

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the test of smokeless powder (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, from Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to the command of the Omaha Ordnance Depot, and to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. of the Platte (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

Maj. James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Watertown, Mass., to the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to inspect the castings for heavy-gun carriages (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will make three visits during July to the works of Benjamin Atha and Hillingworth Co., Newark, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. of Willets Point, N. Y., will grant a furlough for three months, commencing Aug. 12, 1894, to Musclem Mortimer J. L. Phillips, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. to meet at Vancouver Bks., Wash. (S. O. 104, June 28, D. C.).

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers (S. O. 104, June 28, D. C.).
Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., recruiting officer at St. Paul, Minn., will order Recruit John Galvin, General Service, to proceed to Minneapolis, and report to Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf., recruiting officer (S. O. 133, June 30, Rec. Service.).

3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, 3d Cav., is extended one year, on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and return (S. O. 65, July 7, D. T.).

4th Cavalry—Col. Charles E. Compton.

Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers (S. O. 104, June 28, D. C.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav. (S. O. 104, June 28, D. C.).

5th Cavalry—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav. (S. O. 64, July 5, D. T.).

Private George Morris, Troop K, 5th Cav., is transferred to the Hospital Corps, as a private (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry—Col. David S. Gordon.

Private Chas. G. Bell, Troop E, 6th Cav., is transferred to the hospital corps, as a private (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Private Huler Saul, Troop F, 7th Cav., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., is relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to the headquarters of his regiment and report for duty to his regimental commander (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry—Col. John K. Mixer.

The C. O. of Jefferson Bks. will assign sixteen colored recruits to the 10th Cav., and forward them to Fort Buford (S. O. 136, July 5, Rec. Service.).

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., is detailed for duty with Bat. A, Missouri Light Artillery, while in camp in Greene county, Mo., for one week from July 15, 1894. He will proceed to St. Louis in season to arrive there not later than July 13, 1894, and will accompany the battery thence to its place of encampment. He will report by letter to the Governor of Mo. for duty (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, and report for temporary duty with Bat. B, 1st Art. (S. O. 145, July 1, D. E.).

Serg. W. H. Long, Corp. A. E. Moger, and six privates, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Wood, Bedford Island, July 14, for duty as guard, during the absence of Co. A, 6th Inf., at Fort Niagara, engaged in target practice.

Corp. C. Edgar King, Light Battery E, 1st Art., is granted a furlough for three months, to terminate Oct. 9, 1894, and on that date he will be given his discharge (S. O. 65, July 2, D. M.).

Serg. John Lowder, Bat. A, 1st Art., is retired from extra duty as overseer of laborers and Serg. W. B. Old Bat. 1, is detailed in his stead (Orders 127, Fort Hamilton, July 6).

Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for service therewith during the examination of 2d Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., only, vice Capt. Jas. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., temporarily absent (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

2d Artillery—Col. Richard Loder.

The C. O. of Fort Warren, Mass., will send Serg. Peter F. Strother, Bat. D, 2d Art., to Fort Adams, R. I., for trial by general court martial (S. O. 104, July 10, D. E.).

2d Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Royal T. Frank, 2d Art., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

Corp. Elbert E. Gates, Bat. B, 2d Art., now at Fort Warren, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Officers of the command are requested to send in the morning reading room such periodicals, magazines and newspapers as they can spare which will be of interest to the enlisted men of the command (Orders 60, July 3, Key West Bks.) A commendable order.

4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (S. O., July 6, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., Acting Engineer Officer, will inspect public property reported unserviceable at Fort Sherman, Boise Bks., Forts Spokane and Walla Walla (S. F. O. 1, June 22, D. C.).

Leave from July 20, or from the date upon which his battery shall have finished its target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren F. Nease, 5th Art. (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.).

A despatch from Sacramento, Cal., of July 11, says: The first train to leave with troops was ditched on a trestle eight miles from Washington, Yolo county. The engine and four cars were wrecked. The casualty list includes the following of Bat. L, 6th Art.: Capt. Roberts; Privates Burns, Lubberden and Clarke killed; Private Dugan, arms amputated; Private Ellis internally injured; Private Wilson, injured about the head.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

1st Infantry—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

The journeys performed by Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf., recruiting officer, from Minneapolis, to the rendezvous and sub-depot, St. Paul, and return, June 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18 and 20, 1894, on duty in connection with the recruiting service, are approved for mileage (S. O. 133, June 30, Rec. Service.).

2d Infantry—Col. John C. Bates.

2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 2d Inf., is designated as Acting Asst. Q. M. and Acting Ord. Officer of the camp at the Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., and will report to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice at these headquarters (S. O. 66, July 6, D. P.).

5th Infantry—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., will proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and attend the encampment of the 5th Battalion of Florida State troops, commencing July 10, 1894. He will report by letter to the Governor of Florida for such duty (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.).

there were no pregnancies.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E. F. G. H and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache; B and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. San Carlos, A. T.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Myer, Va.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. C. D. G. H and L. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. B and K. Ft. Reno, O. T.; C. E. F and G. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and I. Ft. Sill, O. T.; D. Ft. Supply, Okla. T.; L. Ft. Meade, S. D.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. D and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; B. I and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. Yosemite Natl. Park, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and H. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; G and D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E and I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C and K. Fort Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. E. G. H. K and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I. Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. E. H and I. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Clark, Tex.; L. Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B. E. F. G. I and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; D. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A. C. F. and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. D. E. G. H and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; K. Ft. Myer, Va.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B. E. G and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H. Ft. Buford, N. D.; A. Ft. Keogh, Mont.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Indian troops.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. G. I and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H. C. D and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C. G and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. Ft. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D. E. H and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C. Washington Bks., D. C.; A. and G. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K. Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. G. I and M. Washington Bks., D. C.; E. Ft. Adams, R. I.; C. D and L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; E. H and K. Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. D. F. H. K and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Fort Mason, Cal.; B and M. Fort Canby, Wash.; C and E. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

* Those marked with an asterisk are light batteries.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. F and H. Angel Island, Cal.; A. E and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. E and F. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C. Boise Bks., Idaho; D. G and H. Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C and D. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. G and G. Jackson Bks., La.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. F. G and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Bks., Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E and F. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. E and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F and K. Madison Bks., N. Y.; G. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B and D. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. E and G. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and D. San Carlos, A. T.; F. H and I. Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. E and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C and G. Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and D. Ft. Reno, O. T.; B. E and H. Ft. Supply, Okla. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. C. D and H. new Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B. E. F and G. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. E. G and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. D and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. D. E. F. G. H and I. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C. Ft. Buford, N. D.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. C and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. F and G. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; I. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. F. G and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Pennington, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. E. G and H. Ft. Clarke, Tex.; F. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D. E. F and G. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. B. C and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. F. G and H. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E. Ft. Buford, N. D.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Indian companies. The troops of the Regular Army called into active service on account of the recent labor troubles, as far as ascertained, are:

1st Cavalry.—Troops B and I from Fort Bayard; 2d Cavalry; 3d Cavalry; 4th Cavalry, troops from Presidio of San Francisco, and A and H from Fort Walla Walla; 6th Cavalry, Troops A, E, G, K, from Fort Niobrara, Neb. (Chicago); 7th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry from Fort Robinson; 1st Artillery, Light Battery E; 2d Artillery, Light Batteries A and F; 4th Artillery, Light Battery F; 5th Artillery, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry; 3d Infantry from Fort Snelling; 4th Infantry; 5th Infantry, Co. A; 7th Infantry, Co. H, from Fort Leavenworth, remaining companies from Fort Logan; 8th Infantry; 9th Infantry; 10th Infantry; 12th Infantry; Cos. E, F and G; 13th Infantry; 14th Infantry, Department of Columbia; 15th Infantry; 16th Infantry; 17th Infantry; 18th Infantry; 19th Infantry; 24th Infantry, four companies, from Fort Bayard.

REGULARS ON RIOT DUTY.

We give in chronological order despatches to the daily press showing the movements of organizations of the Army on riot duty during the past week:

Blue Island, Ill., July 7.—Two companies of regulars are still guarding the yards here, but their presence is almost unnecessary, for the reason that most of the strikers have left town, either through fear of arrest or in order to join in the turbulent scenes being enacted in Chicago.

Omaha, Neb., July 7.—The Union Pacific is now in the hands of General Brooke and the Regular Army. Army officers, when seen regarding the order, said that if the necessity arose, as is probable, soldiers would be put on every train, and that any person who interfered with the railway would be treated as a prisoner of war.

Portland, Ore., July 8.—A special train left over the Northern Pacific with a detachment from Vancouver Barracks to comply with orders received by General Otis, regarding the opening of the Northern Pacific.

Denver, Col., July 8.—General McCook with his troops has successfully opened up the Santa Fe and Gulf lines in Colorado and New Mexico without firing a shot.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 8.—Six companies of the 17th Inf. stationed at Fort Russell have been ordered for duty along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming. The Ninth Cav., from Fort Robinson, Neb., has also been ordered here for duty in an emergency. They will arrive some time to-day. It is expected that they will go west from here.

Mandan, N. D., July 9.—The Northern Pacific Coast train, the first for eleven days, reached town yesterday afternoon, seven hours late. Fort Yates troops reached here last night to assist, if necessary, in getting trains through.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9.—The troops from Fort Douglas marched to the Union Pacific Railroad station here yesterday, and were conveyed to Ogden without molestation.

Hammond, Ind., July 9.—Capt. Wilson T. Hartz came here early this morning from Chicago on a special train with his men of Company D, 15th Inf., of regulars, who did the shooting on Sunday. They saw that the tracks were cleared, and Captain Hartz, on reporting to Adjutant-General Robbins, was informed that the services of his company were not needed. The company returned to Chicago before the citizens knew of their presence here.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 9.—Troops A and H, Fourth Cav., Capt. Allen Smith and Wilber E. Wilder have left here for Spokane with 20 days' rations, equipped for field duty.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 9.—Company F, 14th Inf., U. S. A., Captain John Murphy, left Port Townsend last night for Tacoma to do military duty on the Northern Pacific Railway.

Billings, Mont., July 9.—One company of 10th Cav., Capt. Robt. D. Reed, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Fort Custer. Two companies were left for guard duty at Big Horn tunnel. All is quiet here.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.—Four companies of Federal troops from Fort Sherman arrived here Saturday night. At noon yesterday a train containing two companies started East over the Northern Pacific, followed by the regular passenger train with a Pullman attached. Two companies went into camp here last night.

Cheyenne, July 9.—Five companies were yesterday scattered along the Union Pacific line in Wyoming.

Deming, N. M., July 9.—Four companies of the 24th Inf., and two companies of the First Cav., mustering about 500 men, from Fort Bayard, passed through here last night on a special train to Raton, where they will be used in moving mail trains on the Santa Fe road.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 10.—Colonel Townsend, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, received telegraphic orders from General Miles at Chicago last evening to prepare two days' rations for all the troops at the Garrison, and put things in order to move on short notice. The entire command expects to leave for Chicago.

Spokane, July 10.—Two additional companies of U. S. troops were sent to Hope, Idaho, to-day, to protect the men employed in clearing the line, which is torn up and blocked for a distance of three miles. Several bridges have been burned between here and Missoula.

Custer, Mont., July 10.—Train No. 1 on the Northern Pacific, the first mail train to arrive here since the great strike began, reached here last evening with a load of regular troops (Third Inf.) from Fort Snelling, Minn. Captain Hobart said that there had been no opposition to the train and that none was expected. Regular crews are taking charge of the train at each division as though no strike were on, and the road is expected to be in full running order inside of a week.

Denver, July 10.—"That's all I want," said General McCook, after reading President Cleveland's proclamation ordering all unlawful assemblages in Colorado and other Western States and Territories to disperse before 4 P. M. to-day. "What will you do under the proclamation?" he was asked. "If the despatch was given correctly it saves me the trouble of ordering anything," was the response. "The President's proclamation settles the strike." "Will you permit meetings in the interest of the strikers?" "If the meetings are of a riotous character I will certainly not permit them," said he.

San Francisco, July 10.—The President's proclamation settled all questions of resistance here in California, and when 350 regulars left the Presidio this morning for Sacramento on the steamer Alameda, even the strikers recognized that the end was near. The Alameda took on 300 marines at Mare Island this afternoon, and then the whole force was divided in two and transferred to two river steamers. A troop of cavalry was landed on each bank of the Sacramento to go ahead and clear out any rioters who may attempt to obstruct passage of

steamers. About 500 marines from the Charleston, Monterey, and Thetis, Marion and Independence will start from Mare Island to Oakland to-night. Yet from Sacramento to-day have come wild telegrams declaring that the strikers are practicing at targets and are forming plans to resist the landing of the Federal troops. They will probably think better of this when they learn the programme of the regulars. This is as follows: Each steamer has a large deck space admirably adapted to the working of the Gatling and rapid-fire guns which the Federal troops have taken with them. The steamer will be run up near the station, and, under cover of their Gatling guns, the troops will be landed. Should the strikers attempt to use Winchesters in preventing the troops from taking possession of the railroad station the Gatlings will open on them.

Benson, Ariz., July 11.—The 24th U. S. Inf., under orders from Washington to proceed from Fort Huachuca to Santa Fe to aid in the suppression of the strike, boarded a train of the Guayamas branch of the Santa Fe at Huachuca station. The engineer and fireman cut off their engine and came to Benson, leaving the train standing at Huachuca. Master Mechanic Forsyth took charge of the locomotive, returned to Huachuca, and brought in the train four hours late. The train was tied up here, as engineers refused to haul it with guards on the locomotive. Captain Thompson, in command, has orders from General McCook, at Denver, not to move without guard.

Spokane, Wash., July 11.—The Northern Pacific is rapidly resuming operations on the Coast Division, and trains are running nearly on time. A military escort accompanies every train. The strikers refuse to return to work, and new men are taking their places.

Omaha, July 11.—Gen. Brooke is reaching well toward the Golden Gate to-day with the troops in his command, under the instructions given him from Washington to reopen the overland railroads and protect property. He has ordered four companies of the Eight Inf., stationed at Forts Robinson and Niobrara; two companies of the 17th Inf., stationed at Fort Russell, and two companies of the 16th Inf., stationed at Fort Douglas, to concentrate at Ogden. These troops were all out on the Union Pacific or at Ogden to-day. They will be taken charge of by Colonel Poland and sent out to places on the Central Pacific.

Sacramento, Cal., July 11.—A train which left here to-day under a guard consisting of 21 men from Battery L, Fifth Art., commanded by Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, was ditched by strikers two miles from here. Engineer Clark was thrown into a slough and drowned. Sergeant J. Kroppe and Privates Clarke, Byrne and Lubberden were on the tender, and were all thrown into the water. Kroppe escaped with slight injury, and the others were drowned. Private James Dugan was on the first car and received fatal injuries. Private A. Daumler received deep contused and lacerated wounds on the head; Private A. Wilson, severe contusion of left knee. Privates William Ginniss and Martin were also slightly injured. Private Dugan had both arms cut off near the shoulder and received other injuries. He died that night after suffering great agony. The body of Private Dugan was removed to San Francisco for burial. The funeral procession was an impressive one. It consisted of a guard of non-commissioned officers and Battery L, of the Fifth Art. The coffin was borne on a Gatling gun carriage. Officers of the Regular Army have spoken in flattering terms of Privates Pickel and Pifer for their heroic efforts to save Private Clarke after the latter was thrown into the slough. Both men extricated themselves from the wreck with considerable difficulty, and, although bleeding from many wounds, they jumped into the slough and were almost drowned while trying to rescue their comrade. The Government promptly offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of each one of the scoundrels who were responsible for wrecking the train, and the railroad has offered another reward of \$5,000. The result of the outrage has been to make the soldiers very bitter against the strikers. Four men have been arrested on suspicion. Engineer McCoy, who was on the train, saw the men just before the train left the track, and pointed them out to the police. They were heavily armed when arrested. The men arrested are H. E. Bodmer and William Burl, both prominent members of the American Railway Union; A. W. Greenlaw, a machinist, and the fourth prisoner brought in was A. P. Worden, who was a delegate to the National Convention of the A. R. U. at Chicago just before the strike was ordered.

The orders telegraphed by General Schofield to General Otis read as follows:

In view of the fact, as substantiated by communications received from the Department of Justice from military official reports and from other reliable sources, that, by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations or assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding the laws of the United States, and to prevent obstructions to the United States mails and interruptions to commerce between the States on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to secure to the United States the right guaranteed by Section 11 of the act approved July 2, 1864, constituting the Northern Pacific Railroad "a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval and all other government service," you are directed by the President to employ the military force under your command to remove obstructions to the mails and to execute any orders of the United States Court for the protection of property in the hands of receivers appointed by such court, and for preventing interruption of interstate commerce, and to give such protection to such railroad as will prevent any unlawful and forcible obstruction to the regular and orderly operation of said road "for postal, military, naval and all other government service."

The order of the President sent you this morning by telegraph is in substance the same as one sent last night to General Merritt, the purpose being to extend military protection over the entire line of the

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Northern Pacific Railroad, from St. Paul to Puget Sound. In the movement of troop trains along the line of the road in the execution of this order, the Department of Justice will furnish a sufficient force of marshals to make arrests and hold prisoners subject to the orders of the United States courts. You will please concert with General Merritt by direct correspondence the necessary exchanges of guards upon moving trains at the military posts in your department and in his nearest to each other, so that the troops may return to their proper stations without unnecessary delay.

Similar orders were sent by General Schofield to General Merritt.

Chicago, July 11.—There are here 1,500 or 1,600 United States troops. They are principally massed at the Lake Front Park. Their tents pretty well fill the long, narrow park, and at the north end the grounds look forbidding with 3-inch rifles and Hotchkiss guns. Colonel Crofton, who commands this camp, is also in direct command of all the United States forces here, under General Miles. He has in the Lake Front Park the entire Ninth Inf., Company E, 12th Inf., Captain Brown; Company F, 13th Inf., Captain Bishop; Company F, 19th Inf., Captain Eckerson; Battery E, First Art., Captain Capron; Battery A, Second Art., Captain Grimes; Battery F, Second Art., Captain Vose; Battery F, Fourth Art., Captain Taylor; Troop K, Seventh Cav., Captain Hare, and Troops C, E, F and G, of the Third Cav., under Captains Bourke, Elting, Dodd and Hardie. The present places which are covered by the United States troops are the Grand Central depot, where Captain Stretch has Company F, of the 10th Inf.; the Illinois Central depot, Company A, Fifth Inf., Captain Randall; Rock Island Depot, Captain Conrad and Company C, 15th Inf.; Santa Fe depot, Lieutenant Seymour and 25 men of the Seventh Inf.; Union depot, Companies A and E, of the 15th Inf., under Captain Humphreys; Chicago and Northwestern depot, Company B, 19th Inf., Captain Lee; Dearborn street station, Company D, 15th Inf.; Government Building, Companies F and G, 15th Inf., under Captains McGonigle and Cornish; Brighton Park, to guard stock yards, Colonel Gordon and Troops A, E, G and H, of the Sixth Cav., Troop B, of the Seventh Cav., and Company B, 15th Inf.; Blue Island, Company H, 15th Inf., and Riverdale and Calumet avenue, Lieut. Sargent and 25 men of the Seventh Inf. The work of the regulars is being confined to guarding of railroad stations and escorting mail trains.

Chicago, July 11.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded to-night under a train bearing a guard of regulars who were escorting the regular night express of the Baltimore & Ohio road through the city. The train was near South Chicago. The cartridge had been badly placed and it did no damage.

SOME LAY OPINIONS.

(From the New York "Tribune.")

There will be a larger use in future of the Army in centres of population and railway communication like Chicago. The present crisis in which Regulars are found to be almost the only trustworthy resource for the maintenance of order, will leave a permanent impression upon the public mind. Never again will the Army be ridiculed as a sham paper organization, serviceable mainly for policing Indian reservations. Its utility as a safeguard of good government will be generally conceded, and there will be a strong public demand for increasing its numerical force and establishing permanent garrisons in cities like Chicago.

(From the New York "Evening Post.")

It is impossible not to admire the discipline of the troops of our Regular Army, who seem to succeed in moving the delayed trains without either using or suffering violence. It goes without saying that this is the severest of all tests of discipline, since the temptation to use the weapons with which they are armed is for soldiers a very strong one. They naturally feel that it is not their business to act as mere policemen, but that they should promptly repress lawlessness by shooting those who openly defy the law. Undoubtedly, the reluctance to give this order springs from the desire to avoid inflicting the death penalty upon poor and ignorant men for acts which are in themselves not so evil as to call for such punishment. But when there is reasonable ground for supposing that it must come to this in the end, it is unquestionably more merciful to take firm ground in the beginning. The lesson so given is not only efficacious for the time, but it is remembered thereafter, and prevents the recurrence of similar lawlessness.

(From the New York "Sun.")

Infantry is in greater demand than cavalry and artillery, as being better adapted for dealing with street rioting, and if more troops are called out the infantry regiments, or the artillery regiments equipped as infantry, will be drawn on.

(From the New York "World.")

There is ample authority for the action taken by President Cleveland in issuing his proclamations. An examination of the files of the State Department shows that scores of precedents existed for the President's course, even before the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce law, which materially broadened the scope of the Federal jurisdiction. The State Department archives show that almost from the beginning of the Government, it has been customary for the President, when occasion seemed to warrant it, to call upon good citizens in every part of the country, not only to refrain from taking active part in disturbances, but to assist the authorities in their suppression. This has been done without reference to whether the trouble has been confined to a single State or has existed in several States, and it has not been thought necessary for the President to wait until called upon

by the Governors of the States in which the disturbances have occurred before issuing his proclamation.

(From the Boston "Evening Transcript.")

By to-day Gen. Miles, in command at Chicago, is in full charge of the operations for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. With a man at the head of it the situation should become "vital," as Carlisle would say, and Gen. Miles, who possesses decision and good judgment, will soon make his presence felt. Gen. Miles's headquarters are at Chicago, and he has an intimate personal knowledge of the scene of the disturbance. . . . Personally, a body of regulars may be no braver men than an equal number of militia; but they are soldiers every day of their lives; they ask for nothing but their orders, and their moral influence is double that of citizens who only don uniforms when the public protection requires it. Mobs appreciate the difference so clearly that as a rule regulars are able to effect without firing a shot what militia could not accomplish without severe fighting.

(From the Boston "Herald.")

Mr. Depew has only kind words to say for the militia, but in his opinion, there is nothing like United States troops for putting down a formidable riot. He recalls the fact that at Pittsburg, in 1877, three regiments of State troops got whipped out of their boots by a mob of strikers. The next day just 40 regular United States soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant, quietly got out of the cars and put the mob to flight, and the leaders surrendered to the lieutenant. It was not the soldiers they surrendered to. It was something back of that. It was the United States Government. That is something that mobs hesitate to resist.

(From the New York "Sun.")

It will not do to look upon Peffer as merely an intellectual misfit upon the floor of the United States Senate. The time has come when he must be taken seriously. His utterances upon Tuesday were treason, flat and uncompromising treason; and no treason more frank and defiant has ever before been uttered by any enemy that the country has had.

He is for the overthrow of the Constitution. He wants the Senate and the House of Representatives swept away and the Government abolished. He demands the suspension of the law that all business may be forced to cease and that all right of property may end and anarchy ensue. He does not mince his phrases; his words are as straight as his purpose is vicious.

What is to be done with this public enemy, this agent of treason, who has invaded the precincts of the Senate?

Peffer is not to be lightly passed as a paranoiac without dynamite, a misstep of nature with nature's errancy marked in his make. We say he must be taken seriously, because he talks treason.

ARMY AND FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate on Thursday and passed after a very short discussion. The first amendment adopted was that striking out the House provision appropriating \$152,000 for general service clerks and messengers, thus abolishing that rank of enlisted men entirely. The next amendment proposed by the committee proposed to include the Adjutant-General's and the Inspector-General's departments in the provision of the House bill that all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade of the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence and the Pay departments, respectively, should be made from the next lowest grade in the line of the Army. Senator Mills, of Texas, wanted to strike out the whole provision, leaving all the appointments open to civilians. He finally modified his amendment so as to exempt the Pay corps alone. Senator Proctor opposed the amendment. He believed that Paymasters should be military men. Some of the most severe battles fought on the plains had been fought by Paymasters and their escorts. He believed in the system of having a general department of supplies, and hoped the time would soon come when the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay departments would be merged into such a department.

The next amendment struck out the language of the House bill, providing that whenever a vacancy in the grade of Brigadier-General shall occur in the office of the Chief Signal officer, it shall not be filled, and that thereafter the Chief Signal officer shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel only, and that the office shall be filled by selection. Instead of the House provision, the amendment provided that after such vacancy

The Signal Corps shall consist of one Colonel, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and selected from the Corps, and one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and four captains (mounted), to be appointed from the Corps according to seniority, and three first Lieutenants (mounted), to be appointed as now provided by law, who shall each receive the pay and allowances of like grades in the Army.

Senator Bates offered an amendment to this, providing that the reorganization of the corps below the rank of colonel should take effect at once. This provoked a lengthy discussion, but was voted down, and the committee amendment was adopted.

After the appropriation for the pay of retired officers the following provision was inserted:

Provided, That nothing in the act entitled "An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be

detailed to colleges," approved Nov. 3, 1893, shall be so construed as to prevent, limit or restrict the detail of retired officers of the Army at institutions of learning under the provisions of section 1290, Revised Statutes, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, and so forth, approved May 4, 1890, nor to forbid the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, as provided in the act approved Sept. 26, 1888, amending section 1225, Revised Statutes, to the institutions at which retired officers may be so detailed; and said act of Nov. 3, 1893, shall not be construed to allow the full pay of their rank to retired officers detailed under said section 1290, Revised Statutes, and the act of May 4, 1890.

The amendment providing for clerks and messengers in lieu of the general service clerks, abolished by the amendment previously adopted, was the subject of a general discussion. Senator Blackburn advocated the committee amendment, on the ground that it would result in the detail of enlisted men for these duties. Senator Manderson opposed it, on the ground that enlisted men ought not to be detailed for any non-military duty. He went on to speak of the necessity that recent events had shown to exist for an increase of the Army, and he expressed an earnest hope that Congress would at an early day take action for the increase of the Army and for its reorganization on a modern basis, and in such a way as to insure the enlistment of the best possible material.

The committee amendment was finally agreed to as follows:

For clerks and messengers at the Headquarters of the Army and at the several Department headquarters; at the recruiting headquarters and depots; at the Military Academy at West Point; at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.; at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., not exceeding 90 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 25 clerks, at \$1,100 each; 10 clerks, at \$1,200 each, and 45 messengers, at \$720 each, \$152,800; and said clerks and messengers shall be employed and apportioned to the several headquarters and stations by the Secretary of War. And the "Act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of 'general service clerks' and 'general service messengers' in the Army," approved July 29, 1888, is hereby repealed.

An amendment was made, on motion of Senator Manderson, to the limitations placed by the House upon the use of the transportation of officers, permitting transportation to be given to officers ordered on inspection duty by Army or Department commanders in case of emergency.

An amendment was adopted in relation to the Apache Indians, now confined at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., looking to their transfer to some place where they can be given greater liberty.

An amendment was inserted limiting the amount that may be paid for the apprehension of deserters to \$20. The amount that may be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000. An appropriation of \$10,000 was inserted for the purchase of a rifle range at Sackett's Harbor, New York. The appropriation for the library of the Surgeon-General's office was increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000. The appropriation for the purchase of machine guns, improved musket calibre, was reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000. The appropriation for the expenses of the recruiting service was reduced from \$120,000 to \$100,000. The appropriation for the expenses of the Signal Service was increased from \$11,500 to \$17,000, and a new paragraph was added, providing \$960 for constructing and operating a military telegraph line between El Paso, Tex., and New Fort Bliss, Tex.

Some further verbal amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

After the Army bill had been disposed of on Thursday the Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate. The appropriation for the construction of gun and mortar platforms was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The appropriation for the preservation and repair of fortifications was increased from \$20,000 to \$45,000. The provisions in regard to the sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va., were amended, so as to make the appropriation to be made by the Government for one-half of the expenses \$37,000 instead of \$24,902.10, as provided in the House bill. The following changes in appropriations were then made: For finishing and assembling 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns at the Army gun factory, increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000; for sights for cannon and for fuses, increased from \$3,000 to \$8,250; for steel deck-piercing shell for 12-inch breech-loading mortars, increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000; for the purchase and erection of steel plates for the test of deck-piercing shell increased from \$4,800 to \$8,000; for purchase and erection of armor plates for testing armor-piercing shot, increased from \$10,000 to \$16,600; for payments that may become due for payments for completing the equipment of the south wing of the Army gun factory, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., etc., increased from \$200,000 to \$426,600; for payments that may become due on oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power guns, etc., increased from \$225,000 to \$500,000; for carriages for mounting steel breech-loading seacoast cannon of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre, increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000; for current expenses and maintenance of the ordnance proving ground at Sandy Hook, increased from \$20,000 to \$27,000; for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, increased from \$75,000 to \$125,000. New items were adopted appropriating \$3,300 for a new brick shed at Watervliet Arsenal, \$7,100 for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, and \$50,000 for a pneumatic disappearing gun carriage for a 10-inch gun for test purposes. A few verbal amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

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What was said six months ago in our editorial
at the opening of the new year is worthy of atten-
tion now:

"We are on the eve of great changes in this
country, and we believe that they are in the direc-
tion of a higher appreciation of the value of
military service and military training. Let the
Army and Navy resolve, in this hour of good resolu-
tions for the future, to be true to themselves and to
their best traditions, and all will go well. In unity
and unselfish devotion to the highest ideals lies their
path of security, and not in individual self-seeking."

The New York "Sun" says: "It is enough to
make a law-abiding man sick to hear the brag
of the strikers at Oakland and Sacramento that
they will clean out the regular troops should Uncle
Sam's soldiers attempt to take possession of the
railroad company's stations and run out all kinds
of trains, including Pullmans." It was the strikers
who were sick when the troops arrived. Their
bluster oozed out like the spirit from a cracked
bottle of champagne. A "Sun" despatch previous
to this stated that it was plainly evident that the
incompetence and cowardice of the militia at Sac-
ramento, joined to the trucking of sheriffs and
other officers to the mobs of strikers, had given
the strikers everywhere throughout this part of
California the idea that they were masters of the
situation. The result was to draw around them the
large, dangerous floating element of the criminal
and vicious, who were merely waiting for the op-
portunity to pillage and burn railroad property and
the property of any millionaires who may be affili-
ated with the Southern Pacific Company.

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FORT MISSOULA.

A visit to Fort Missoula and vicinity will repay
the tourist, and if he happens to have an Army
acquaintance at the fort he is sure of an unstinted
hospitality for himself and any friends who may
accompany him. Describing the situation of Fort
Missoula with military exactitude, we should
say it is "four miles from Missoula, which is on
the Northern Pacific R. R., and about 1,254 miles
from St. Paul." It is remote, but it is pleasant,
the garrison is not large, but large enough for
military and social purposes, and is a headquar-
ters post with the official attachment of a regi-
mental band. The headquarters and four com-
panies of the 25th Infantry (brunettes) are here,
and the field and staff are represented by Col.
Andrew S. Burt, Major Chambers McKibbin,
Chaplain T. G. Steward, Adjutant H. A. Leon-
haeuser and Quartermaster A. B. Shattuck. Col.
Burt—or "Andy Burt," as he is known to his
famiiliars—is one of the most genial of men, an
accomplished soldier and gentleman, and an all-
round good fellow whom it is a great pleasure to
meet on social occasions, with a fund of wit and
humor, ready to take as well as give. An Ohlson,
he won his spurs during the war, going out in
April, 1861, as a sergeant of troops from that
State and a few weeks afterward being appointed
a second lieutenant of the 18th Infantry. When
the war closed he had risen to captain, but long
before had the title by brevet for
gallantry at Mill Spring, Ky., in June,
1861, supplemented by the brevet of
major for gallantry in the Atlanta campaign
and battle of Jonesboro. Since 1892 he has com-
manded the 25th and maintains his regiment in
a manner worthy of his distinguished predeces-
sor in the colonelcy, George Lippitt Andrews,
who exercised the command for more than
twenty-one years.

Major McKibbin is of the well-known McKib-
bin family of Pennsylvania, with an excellent
war record, and service since of a varied nature,
which has made him an officer of large experi-
ence. We recall a pleasant meeting with him in
Philadelphia in the latter part of 1867, if we recall
aright, when he was on the staff of the lamented
Meade. He holds the brevet of captain for gal-
lantry in Virginia in 1864, along that memorable
track, the Weldon Railroad. Chaplain Steward
has been three years with the regiment and is
esteemed as a Christian and energetic minister
of the gospel. He hails from New Jersey. Four
captains of the 25th are on duty at Missoula,
Washington Irving Sanborn has a record of
war service first in Washington Territory and
then as a captain and assistant adjutant-general.
He was commissioned in the Regular Army in
1866, joined the 25th Foot in 1871, and has now
nearly 24 years' service with the regiment to his
credit. David B. Wilson's service dates
from 1862, when he was appointed an officer of
Pennsylvania Infantry. Over a quarter of a
century with the 25th, he is fully identified with
the regiment and holds it second to none. Robert
Henry R. Loughborough, a gallant Virginian,
has been with the regiment since 1875, and has

been a captain since December, 1891. The fourth and junior captain is George Andrews, son of the former colonel, an energetic, progressive officer of culture and taste, thoroughly devoted to his profession, for some years the regimental adjutant. Since he left the Military Academy in 1876 he has been with the 25th and expects to remain with it a few years to come, unless a ruthless Congress consolidates it or wipes it out altogether, which the saints forbid. The adjutant, Lieut. Leonhaeuser, is a Pennsylvanian, with the regiment since 1881, and a thoroughly efficient staff officer. The quartermaster, Lieut. Shattuck, came into the 25th from the 6th by promotion in 1892, and keeps up the high reputation which he gained in the latter regiment as a second lieutenant. The company first lieutenants are Carroll A. Devol, an Ohioan, of fifteen years' service, with his hands full at present as company commander and in charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments; and James O. Green, a Wisconsin gentleman, of experience and ability. The "Second Luffs" are Charles S. Farnsworth, Vernon A. Caldwell, Henry L. McCorkle and Henry L. Kinnison, all bright young officers, with more or less experience and all maintaining good reputations for professional zeal and efficiency. The medical department is handled by Capt. William D. Crosby, assistant surgeon, a skillful officer, in service since 1884.

Taking all things into consideration, military life at Fort Missoula is by no means unhappy, and the wheel of official fortune is able to produce many a less desirable post.

PROMOTION FOR THE NAVY.

We are glad to announce that the initial step has been taken in the scheme looking to the promotion of Commodore Henry Erben. Rear-Admiral Skerrett, upon his own request, was placed on the retired list on Monday, thus creating a vacancy, which will be filled by Commodore Joseph Fyffe. The nomination of Commodore Fyffe is expected to go in within the next few days, and as soon as this action is taken he will retire. His retirement for age is due July 21, 1894. According to agreement Commodore Stanton will then be promoted and will immediately retire, still leaving the vacancy, which will then go to Commodore Erben. It will be remembered that some time ago Rear-Admiral Gherardi was spoken of as the officer who had consented to the request of Commodore Erben's friends to go on the retired list, and thus pave the way for Commodore Erben's promotion. For some reason or other this plan fell through, and then the list was carefully looked over, and as Rear-Admiral Skerrett is an excellent friend of all the officers who have been benefited by his retirement, he was approached on the subject and agreed to retire. There was a hitch, however, a few days ago which threatened to defeat the scheme. It appeared that Rear-Admiral Skerrett was under the impression that he would be compelled to pay the expenses of himself and staff to the United States if he were retired in Asia. Captain Parker, late of the Navy, who has had the matter in charge, saw Secretary Herbert and wired Rear-Admiral Skerrett that he could come home without expenses to himself. Upon the receipt of this message Rear-Admiral Skerrett telegraphed to the Department an application for retirement. It was received early Monday morning, the Secretary took it at once to the White House, and shortly after 11 o'clock the President signed the papers which removed Rear-Admiral Skerrett from the active list of the Navy.

Commodore Fyffe was ordered on Monday to appear the following day before Rear-Admirals Gherardi, Greer and Brown for examination for promotion. Orders of a like character were issued to Commodore Erben, but, of course, could not be obeyed, and the Board contented itself with examining his record after they had completed their examination of Commodore Fyffe. Their report was received by the Navy Department on Wednesday and sent to the President. There is no doubt of its reception there, and the two officers will be qualified for promotion. Then will come the nomination of Commodore Fyffe. It was unnecessary to order Commodore Stanton before a Board for examination for promotion, for the reason that he has already undergone his

examination and has qualified. He will therefore be nominated as soon as Commodore Fyffe retires.

The whole line of the Navy will be benefited by the promotion and retirement of these officers, as it will enable a number to gain grades and others to gain numbers. Thus all owe thanks to the officers whose generosity makes the consummation possible. The promotions that will follow as a result of the consummation of the plan are the following: Capt. Montgomery Sclard, Edmund O. Matthews and Charles S. Norton, Commodores; Comdrs. George H. Wadleigh, Arent S. Crowninshield and Frank Wildes, Captains; Lieut.-Comdrs. Frank Courtis, William W. Relsinger and John C. Rich, Commanders; Lieuts. Edwin K. Moore, Albion V. Wadhams and Geo. W. Tyler, Lieutenant-Commanders; Lieuts. (junior grade) John H. L. Holcombe, William L. Burdick and Harry Kimmell, Lieutenants; Ensigns Joseph L. Jayne, James G. Doyle and John J. Blandin, Lieutenants (junior grade).

Commo. Richard W. Meade will be number one on the list of Commodores, and, by reason of the retirement of Rear-Admiral Erben in September next, will be promoted to the highest grade. It will be many years before his retirement, and Naval officers consider his age the proper one which an officer should have when reaching the grade of Rear-Admiral. Commodore Meade will be assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron upon the retirement of Commodore Stanton, that position having been promised him by Secretary Herbert.

As has heretofore been stated in the Journal, the informal discussions in the House Committee on Military Affairs on the Outhwaite bill for the reorganization of the Artillery and the Infantry of the Army has developed the fact that a majority of the members of that committee are in favor of amending the bill as to increase the Army by the addition of from 3,000 to 5,000 men. It has been proposed to so amend the bill as to make no change in the number of infantry regiments, leaving it at 25, as at present, but adopting the organization proposed by the bill. This would make necessary, when taken in connection with the proposed reorganization of the artillery, an increase of at least 5,000 men. It is argued that the additional expense that would be required to maintain this increased force could be very largely made up by savings that could well be made in other directions, and especially by the abandonment of many of the smaller posts that have become unnecessary, and the concentration of the men in large posts at the points where their services might be required, and from which they could be transported rapidly to any part of the country where disturbances might occur. The concentration of troops at large posts would be a measure of economy not only in saving the expense of the small posts, but in saving transportation charges, as, for instance, if there had been a post containing two or three thousand men at Chicago on the breaking out of the lawlessness there, it would not have been necessary to order men from distant posts at large expense for transportation, and reduce other sections of the country to a condition of defenselessness, so far as the army is concerned.

Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, on Monday introduced in the House a resolution directing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity for an increase of our military forces, and there have been a number of informal conferences among the men who believe that the Army should be increased and reorganized on a modern basis. We regret to learn that there is some hesitancy among the friends of an increase in the Army about acting at this time. These timid souls reason that the condition of the Treasury is such that any increase now would be opposed by a considerable number on the ground of economy, and that demagogues in Congress would oppose a measure for the increase of the Army as a direct threat at labor organizations. It is feared that this would operate to alienate a considerable number of votes. It is also urged that such a bill will have a better chance of passing at some time when it will escape this opposition. This argument for delay is an expression of the timid and halting counsels of which we have already had too much at Wash-

ington. We trust that it will receive no encouragement from the military authorities. Let them be true to their duty and insist, without qualification or compromise, upon what they know the service and the country need. The army in the field, who are bearing the burden and heat of the day, demand, and with reason, that their comrades in Washington should present a united front against any attempt to postpone action, when the opportunity offers to secure at least some measure of the legislation for the Army which has long been imperatively needed. In our article of Dec. 9, 1893, headed "No Surrender," we said: "The best course for our military authorities is the uncompromising insistence upon the necessity for a military establishment; not that of cowardly concession to a hostile sentiment which means the destruction of the Army altogether. Let us hold stubbornly what ground we have until we find, if possible, some opening for an advance, and on this concentrate our whole line of battle." The time for the advance has come.

The War Department is greatly pleased at the action of various officers away from their regiments on leave or duty, in making applications to be sent back to their commands during the strikes. Only one request was granted—that of Second Lieut. John S. Grisard, of the 13th Infantry, who was on college duty.

The War Department expects to have sufficient vacancies in the commissioned force by the fall to go to the enlisted men who successfully pass the examinations for commissions. There will probably be about 25 men ordered before Boards for this examination, that number having passed the preliminary examination in the spring. Two vacancies will occur on Sunday, occasioned by the dismissal of First Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, 2d Infantry, and First Lieut. John McMartin, of the 25th Infantry. Another vacancy will occur in August by the retirement of Maj. Ezra B. Kirk. It is estimated that casualties and other causes create at least two vacancies a month in the several branches of the service, and officials feel that they are correct in stating that enough vacancies will exist for the enlisted men who successfully pass the examination in the fall.

A French physician suggests that each soldier be taught to find the exact spot where the arteries of his body are, and that a small sign tattooed over each artery would enable the wounded to apply the tourniquet himself.

Debs appears to share the belief of the new ruler of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, who, in a proclamation, says: "Our mandates and wishes are the offspring of the decrees of the Almighty Allah and of peace. Those who oppose them are inspired by the evil archangels."

A despatch from Crawfordsville, Ind., July 8, says: "General Lew Wallace last night organized several large military companies in view of the threatened troubles by strikers. General Wallace believes that unless the strike is put down at once civil war will ensue. He organized his companies to offer them to the service of the State should there be any call for them."

Instead of the special manoeuvres which were to take place between the 1st French Cavalry Division and a Provisional Division formed from the cavalry brigades of the 1st, 2d and 3d Corps, under the direction of General Bailled next autumn, an experiment will be made in the mobilization of two reserve cavalry regiments, the men belonging to which will be mounted on requisitioned horses. This is the first time that partial mobilization of the cavalry reserves has taken place.

Ex-President Harrison has taken occasion to correct a newspaper report that he had criticized the action of President Cleveland, saying: "On the contrary, I do not think the President has transcended his power. I believe there is no spot in the United States where the troops may not go under orders without asking anybody's consent. The enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the Army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of those laws, where they have been violently resisted and the civil authorities have been unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of the troops."

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator Squires, of Washington, has introduced an amendment to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, appropriating \$265,000 to continue the construction of the dry-dock office buildings and quarters at the Puget Sound U. S. Naval Station, Port Orchard, Washington, and for erecting office buildings and other necessary structures, approaches to dry-dock, quarters for civil engineer and inspector, pay of superintendents, inspectors and draftsmen, necessary dredging, cleaning and clearing up station, incidental expenses, unforeseen emergencies, and contingent expenses.

The Senate took up the Naval Appropriation Bill on Monday and disposed of it in a few hours. There was scarcely any debate on the main features of the measure. The Senate struck out the proviso inserted by the House after the appropriation for the pay of the Navy "that all officers who have been appointed, or who may be appointed, to any corps of the Navy after service in a different branch of the Navy shall have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner as if said appointments were a re-entry into the Navy." The striking out of this provision will affect Professor Alger, who was transferred from the line to the Corps of Professors of Mathematics.

Senator Gorman, in charge of the bill, withdrew the committee amendment striking out the provision for the naturalization of aliens who have served five consecutive years in the Navy or one enlistment in the Marine Corps, and that provision stands as it passed the House. An amendment was adopted providing:

That hereafter no officer of the Navy shall be deprived of sea-duty pay while attached to a vessel in commission by reason of assignment to duty as a member of a naval court martial, court of inquiry or board, or to other temporary duty, or by reason of being sent to a naval hospital for temporary treatment; provided further, that in order to fill vacancies that may exist in the grade of ensign in the Navy and in the grade of assistant engineer in the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall, in case the number of vacancies in either of such grades exceeds the number of naval cadets in the line division or in the engineer division of the class of naval cadets finally graduated in the year 1894, or in any one year thereafter, select a number equal to such excess from the final graduates of said class in the engineer division or in the line division, as the case may require, who shall be reported as proficient and be recommended thereto by the Academic Board, and such final graduates shall be appointed to fill vacancies in the grade of ensign in the Navy or in the grade of assistant engineer in the Navy, respectively, and the naval cadets so appointed to fill vacancies in such grades shall take rank in those respective grades next after the naval cadets appointed from the line division or from the engineer division, as the case may be, to fill vacancies in those grades, but among themselves according to merit as determined by the Academic Board.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of the Oudard & Kolb letter engraving machine. The appropriation of \$150,000 for a modern battery for the Hartford was stricken out, but an amendment was adopted appropriating a like amount for the repair of that vessel, for use as a training ship. The committee amendment to pay Justin McCarthy, contractor for the Port Royal dry-dock, \$18,521.42, on account of damages to the work by a cyclone in 1893, was adopted, as was also an amendment appropriating \$22,025.03 for the purchase of additional land for a dry-dock at Algiers, La.

Upon the representations of Senator White as to the urgent necessity for a new navy yard tug at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the committee amendment striking out the House provision appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of such a tug, was withdrawn. Under the heading "Naval Academy" amendments were adopted appropriating \$5,000 for repairs to the gas plant, and \$13,000 for paving the streets of Annapolis about the Academy grounds. The House provision in regard to the repairs of the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn was stricken out and the following substitute was adopted:

For complete renovation of present hospital building at Brooklyn, N. Y., with a view of placing it in a perfect sanitary condition, namely, for erection of retaining and boundary wall, \$15,000; for kitchen, mess hall, and smoking room, removed from basement and located apart, conveniently for inmates and attendants of main hospital building and proposed adjacent wards, \$3,500; for construction of an operating ward with all modern antiseptic appliances, \$1,500; for heating and fire apparatus, enlarged and improved, plumbing renewed, \$5,000; for elevator for transporting sick and wounded introduced, \$3,000; for apartment fitted in main building for chapel, reading room, and sailors' library, \$1,000; in all, \$44,000; which sum shall be paid from that portion of the naval hospital fund accruing from the sale of naval hospital grounds to the city of Brooklyn and placed to the credit of the naval hospital fund, in pursuance of the act approved July 2, 1890.

The next amendment adopted provided:

That an officer of the pay corps of the Navy may be temporarily detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department, and that such officer shall, in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Chief of the Bureau, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$8,000 for the repair of the Constitution, for use as a training ship for the naval militia.

The provisions relating to the appointments of cadets at the Naval Academy led to a prolonged discussion. Senator Allen offered an amendment providing that the cadets appointed upon the recommendation of Representatives shall be bona fide residents of the districts from which they are appointed for at least two years before such appointment, and this was accepted without debate. He then offered an amendment, the avowed purpose of which was to prevent the appointment of sons of officers by the President in making appointments at large. He talked in a demagogic strain about the dangers of a military aristocracy in the United States, but he was effectively answered by Senators Gorman, Hawley and others, who pointed out that his amendment would bar out of equal competition with other boys the sons of officers whose duties had prevented them from acquiring the legal residence that the amendment proposed to require. The amendment was rejected, and the Senate then adopted the committee amendment, striking out the House provision for the appointment of cadets to represent those Congressional Districts now with-

out representation in the Academy. At the end of the bill the following provisions were added:

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to remit the time penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. To pay the Bath Iron Works for speed premiums on the new United States gunboats Machias and Castine \$45,000 each, \$90,000. To pay Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company for speed premium on the new steel practice vessel Bancroft \$45,000.

A number of other amendments of a verbal character and of minor importance were adopted.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, offered an amendment providing for the construction at one or more of the navy yards of the United States of two armored cruisers of the general type of the Minneapolis, to cost not more than \$2,750,000 each. Senator Gorman appealed to him to withdraw the amendment in view of the depleted condition of the Treasury, and it was withdrawn, so that the only provision for the increase of the Navy contained in the bill is the authorization of the construction of three torpedo boats, with the \$450,000 appropriated for a second dynamite cruiser.

The sub-committee on Rank, Pay and Organization of the House Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday reported favorably to the full committee the bill (H. R. 5421) to make Commodore William P. McCann, U. S. N., an admiral on the retired list. The bill (H. R. 4879) for the transfer of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., from the half-pay retired list to the three-quarters pay retired list, and the bill (S. 1438) for the appointment of ex-Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, U. S. N., to be a Paymaster on the retired list.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on Monday. The Senate Committee has amended it so as to provide that the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall be a person selected from civil life, to receive an annual salary of \$5,000. The Superintendent so appointed is to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the observatory establishment. The provision relating to the Revenue Cutter office in the Treasury Department is amended by limiting the choice of the Secretary in detailing an officer as chief of the division to the Captain of the service, the words "or First Lieutenant" being stricken out. The House provision for the detail of a chief engineer to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Revenue Cutter service is returned.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the bill to appoint Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Madison Cutts, late Captain 20th U. S. Inf., to be a Captain on the retired list.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing that brevet commissions conferred on officers of volunteers now in the Regular Army for services in the War of the Rebellion, shall have the same force and recognition as those given officers in the regular services.

Nominations for brevets made by the President on Thursday will be the last sent into the Senate at this session. Gen. Schofield has completed his examination of all applications for brevets, but in many cases proof was wanting, and action in these had to be deferred until necessary evidence has been secured. It can be said on Gen. Schofield's authority, however, that no more brevet nominations will be made until next session of Congress.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted favorable reports upon the bill to reimburse the enlisted men of the Marine Corps for the clothing lost in the cyclone of August 27, 1893, at Port Royal, S. C., and upon the bill to pay the personal representatives of John Ericsson \$13,930 for the balance found due said Ericsson by the Court of Claims in February, 1857, for his services in planning the Princeton. This committee has also made a favorable report upon the bill which has already passed the House, giving to the mates of the Navy the benefits of longevity pay and a retired list now enjoyed by warrant officers of the Navy.

The House Committee on Pensions has made a favorable report on the bill to increase the pension of Mary Doubleday, widow of Brevet Major-General Abner Doubleday, to \$100 per month.

The Senate passed the Military Academy Appropriation Bill on Wednesday with practically no debate. The first amendment agreed to provided that "hereafter no graduate of the Military Academy shall be assigned or detailed to serve at said Academy as a professor, instructor, or assistant to either, within two years after his graduation, and so much of the act of June 30, 1882, as requires a longer service than two years for said assignments or details is hereby repealed." An amendment was adopted increasing the extra pay of 28 enlisted men of the cavalry detachment employed on additional duty with the instruction battery of field artillery, from \$10 to \$30 per month. A provision was inserted permitting the use of any surplus of the appropriation for the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, for fittings for the laboratory in the new academic building. The appropriation for water pipe, pumping and repairs was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,460, and the appropriation for fittings for the Superintendent of the Military Academy from \$1,000 to \$1,500, the appropriation for repairs to the interior of the cavalry stables from \$1,000 to \$2,460, and the appropriation for a new wall on the east side of the road from the north gate to the entrance of the post cemetery from \$1,000 to \$1,800. A new paragraph was inserted appropriating \$4,500 for a new steam road roller. Some other amendments of a purely verbal character were adopted and the bill was passed.

The House has passed the bill authorizing Professor Asaph Hall, U. S. N., to accept a gold medal from the Academy of Science of France. The bill to authorize Rear-Admiral John G. Walker and Surgeon-General J. Rufus Tryon, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the "Busto de Libertador" of the third class from the President of Venezuela, the joint resolution to allow Capt. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., to accept the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France, in recognition of his services to science in surveys of the Isthmus of Darien, and the bill authorizing Commander J. H. Davis, U. S. N., to accept a decoration of Commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic from the King of Spain in recognition of his services while detailed to attend the Infanta of Spain during her visit to the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2178. Mr. Palmer. To place Romeo Friganza, formerly acting constructor of the Mississippi squadron, on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and pay of assistant naval constructor.

S. 2181. Mr. Hale. Officers now serving as mates in the Navy shall be entitled to receive annual pay at the rates following: When at sea, \$1,200; on shore duty, \$800; on leave or waiting orders, \$700; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay for any time prior to the passage of this Act.

S. 2182. Mr. Mills. Provides for a commission of two competent naval officers and one competent Army officer of the Engineer Corps to examine Sabine Pass and the contiguous territory in the State of Texas with the view of determining the practicability of locating at some point thereon a navy yard and dry-dock, and in their discretion to locate a suitable site thereupon, and ascertain as nearly as may be the cost for which such site can be purchased or acquired. Two thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the expenses.

S. 2186. Mr. Davis. Authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury to readjust the accounts of the late Orasmus B. Boyd, a private and lieutenant of volunteers, and captain in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for commutation of rations and pay.

S. 2192. Mr. Hutton. To give Celestia P. Hart, widow of Samuel T. Hart, late naval constructor, a pension equal to that allowed officers in the Navy of the grade of captain.

RECENT DEATHS.

A distinguished officer of the Army, one of the historic personages of the War of the Rebellion, and a cultured, intellectual gentleman of high literary ability, Brevet Major-General James Barnett Fry, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, July 11. His death occurred at the Case Cottage, Newport, R. I., where he was spending the summer, his permanent residence being in New York city. He had an apoplectic fit in April, but recovered after several weeks, and was again stricken with apoplexy last Monday and never regained consciousness. At his bedside when he died were his wife, Mrs. Fry, his sister, Mrs. Julia Ware, and Mrs. Fry's brother-in-law, Col. Burton, of Philadelphia. General Fry was born Feb. 22, 1827, in Carrollton, Greene County, Ill.; was graduated from the Military Academy in 1847; commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, and joined it in the City of Mexico during the Mexican War, and rendered gallant service; served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy in 1847 and again in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Military Academy 1854-59; appointed Assistant Adjutant General 1861; Chief of Staff to General McDowell during his campaign of 1861, taking part in the first battle at Bull Run; as Chief of Staff of Maj.-General Buell in 1861-62, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, the advance upon and siege of Corinth, the operations in Northern Alabama, and the battle of Perryville; Provost Marshal-General of the United States (with rank of Brigadier General) from 1863 to 1866 under enrollment act of 1863, passed to enforce military service after the system of voluntary enlistment had proved inadequate. As Provost Marshal-General, General Fry put into the Army by conscription, substitution and voluntary enlistment 1,120,621 men; arrested and returned to the Army 76,562 deserters; made an exact enrollment of the national forces, showing that there remained in the country liable to conscription, but not called out, 2,254,063 men, and collected, under a money-commutation clause of the enrollment act \$26,366,316.78. His final report of the operations of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal-General of the United States from the commencement of the business, March 17, 1863, until the bureau terminated by law, Aug. 28, 1866, is published in Parts I. and II., as a Congressional document. His services and labors in this connection were literally gigantic, and, though subjected to much criticism at the time, some of it from high quarters, subsequent history has done him justice as to the conscientiousness of his public actions. His book, "Conkling-Blaine-Fry Controversy," presents the whole subject in a clear manner, nothing being extenuated or ought set down in malice. He was the author of several professional works, among them a "Sketch of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., from 1775 to 1875," "The History and Legal Effect of Brevets," "Army Sacrifices," illustrating the services and experiences of the U. S. Army on the Indian frontier, "Compulsory Education in the Army," "Operations of the Army under Buell and the Buell Commission," "McDowell and Tyler in the Campaign of Bull Run," "New York and the Conscription," "Military Miscellanies." He was also the author of innumerable contributions to magazines, etc. Had he never been a soldier he would have made his mark as an author. His range was varied and extensive. To Gen. Fry more than to any one else are due the inception and organization of the Military Service Institution of the U. S., now a recognized feature of Army progress and the maintenance of a high intellectual standard among its commissioned officers. He attained the grade of Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department March 3, 1875, and voluntarily retired July 1, 1881. Many may not be aware that his retirement was mainly an act of the purest unselfishness, to oblige a brother officer and warm friend, whose appointment to the staff depended upon the occurrence of a vacancy then, if ever. This is but a partial outline of a distinguished career. His death will be mourned by many sincere friends, for though reserved and dignified in his manners, he was extremely popular with his associates. He leaves a widow, but no children. The remains were taken quietly and unostentatiously to Philadelphia, where the funeral services took place, July 13, from the Church of St. James the Less.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends is with Lieut. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wood in the recent death of their infant daughter Evelyn.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted. Comino. L. A. Beardslee ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.) In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (u. a. s.) Left Norfolk June 30 for Boston.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.) Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.) Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (a. s.) Flagship. At Nagasaki July 8.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. Practice cruiser. At Norfolk July 11. With Engineering Division and part of first class of Naval Academy. She will visit different Navy Yards along the coast.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas. At La Libertad, Salvador. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (a. s. s.) At Mare Island July 9.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.) Flagship. Arrived at Antwerp June 15.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.) League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.) Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska for service in Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. F. M. Bunce. Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass. At Navy Yard, New York. Will be ordered to Boston during trial of Minneapolis.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. Despatch-boat. At Gloucester July 6.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. Training-ship; Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre July 7; depart Havre July 12, arrive Queenstown July 18; depart Queenstown July 23, arrive Liverpool July 25; depart Liverpool Aug. 6, arrive Cadiz Aug. 16; depart Cadiz Aug. 23, arrive Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 25; depart Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 30; arrive Madeira Sept. 4; depart Madeira Sept. 10, arrive Boston Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Training-ship. At Newport July 7, to sail soon on her summer cruise. Comdr. Kingsley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickins on July 9.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Despatch-boat. At Boston July 3.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal. Capt. J. J. Read ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.) At Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 27.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace (n. a. s.) Arrived at Boston July 9.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry. Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard. Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.) At Sitka, Alaska.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) Left Shanghai for Chemulpo July 7.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester. Practice-ship; Naval Academy. At Fort Monroe July 7 on annual cruise.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Is to proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and other Southern ports. While proceeding to sea on her trial trip, July 3, it is reported that she met with an accident to her port engine, and returned to Norfolk.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.) Left Montevideo, Uruguay, July 9 for Rio.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) Will assist in trial of Minneapolis July 9, and latter part of July will take Naval Militia of New York on a cruise. Capt. T. F. Kane ordered to hold himself in readiness to command. At Gloucester, Mass., July 5. The reported wholesale desertions and harsh treatment of crew were unfounded.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.) In Bering Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) Flagship. At Honolulu, H. I. Capt. C. S. Cotton ordered to hold himself in readiness to command. Rear-Admiral Walker will come home on the Philadelphia, it being the intention of the Department to relieve that vessel just as soon as the Charleston can go to her relief.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.) At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan. Training-ship. Left Newport, R. I., July 4 for Queenstown, Ireland.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.) Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field. Public marine school, New York. Arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, June 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson (n. a. s.) Capt. P. H. Cooper ordered to hold himself in readiness to command. Arrived at New York June 30, from Cayman Bras. She brought home a number of relics from the Kearsarge, purchased from natives near the wreck, including a gatling gun, binnacle stand, lamp, rifles, cutlasses, cap ribbons, silver bowl, etc. The San Francisco is at the Navy Yard to have her bottom cleaned, etc.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong. Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Sailed June 30 from Philadelphia, Pa., on her summer cruise, and will visit Fayal, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Barcelona, Funchal, Madeira, etc.

STILETTO, Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith. At Newport, R. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey. Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis (n. a. s.) At Boston July 5.

WARASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane. Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s. s.) Temporary flagship. Left Paysandu July 9 for Montevideo.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.) Cruising in Bering Sea.

Various Naval Items.

The Charleston finally reach Mare Island during the early part of the week. She will be placed in the dry dock at once and cleaned.

Three hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars were raised in England for the sufferers by the loss of H. M. S. Victoria.

An abstract of a paper from a German source on "The Internal Rusting of Boiler Shells" has been published in the journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The repairs to the Boston are being made in the most thorough manner, and it is believed that her condition when prepared for sea will be equal to any ship of her class afloat.

Experts consider that the passage of steam vessels through the ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is not without possible danger. At certain points there is considered to be risk of landslides.

It is proposed to construct a new cooling jetty near the Royal Naval Yard, at Kowloon, Hong Kong. The total cost will be about £5,200. The jetty will be so constructed that the largest warship will be able to go alongside.

An experienced torpedo-tube of aluminum is to be fitted on board a first-class torpedo boat and sent to Portsmouth, where experiments with it will be carried out by the staff officers of H. M. S. Vernon, the torpedo schoolship.

Although no official assignments have yet been made for officers of the Marion on her next cruise, the detail has been pretty well determined upon, and as soon as the repairs to the vessel are sufficiently advanced the orders will be issued.

The French 141-ft. torpedo boats Arconaute and Tourmente accomplished 25.1 and 24.6 knots respectively. The contract speed of each was only 23.5 knots. England has no torpedo boats, unless we include "destroyers," so fast as these, although the French have now above a dozen.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville took part in the trials of the Minneapolis recently and expressed himself well satisfied with the performance of the ship. It is his intention to carry out a series of experiments with this craft for the purpose of testing some of the problems involved in the triple screw.

The Varg and the Raket, two new torpedo boats for the Norwegian Navy, have been launched at Christiania. Each measures 113 ft. long by 12 ft. 2 ins. broad, and displaces 43 tons, with triple-expansion engines. One has Thornycroft water-tube boilers, made in Norway, the other Du Temple boilers of French construction.

The Navy Department received on Wednesday last a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Erben stat-

ing that the merchantman Azov had collided with the Chicago while the latter vessel was at anchor. The damage was estimated at \$12,000, and authority was asked to have repairs made. The Department promptly granted Rear-Admiral Erben's request. The proprietors of the Azov will be expected to pay the expenses of the repairs to the Chicago.

The Japanese Government has just placed with Messrs. Cammell and Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Co., Limited, of Sheffield, an order for 6,000 tons of armor for two battleships about to be built in England. The plates are to be all steel, and "Harveyized" according to the process recently adopted by the Sheffield platemakers. Delivery will begin in two years, when the ships will be ready for plates.

Although the Charleston is said to be in excellent condition, it is believed that extensive work will be found necessary on her hull below the water line. The ship has been afloat for nearly a year, and the opinion has been expressed that such a long time without docking is fatal to a long life for a steel ship. The Secretary of the Navy will probably soon issue orders that no ship shall be more than six months without a docking and thorough examination of her bottom.

The two new steamships building for the American Line by Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, the St. Louis and the St. Paul, have a length over all of 354 feet, a length at the load water-line of 336 feet, a beam of 63 feet, a moulded depth of 42 feet and a gross tonnage of 11,000. Their engines will be balanced four-crank quadruple expansion, working at a steam pressure of 200 pounds, and developing together 20,000 indicated horsepower. The boilers will be fitted for the Howden system of forced draught. The ships will be prepared for use in case of need, as armed cruisers.

H. M. S. Daring, a torpedo catcher, which has just been tested, is declared to be the fastest ship in the world, the mean of three runs over the Admiralty measured mile on the Maplin Sands reaching the unprecedented speed of 28.6 knots, and the last of the three runs occupying only 2 mins. 3 secs., equivalent to a speed of 29.268 knots. The Hornet, which was a fortnight ago proclaimed to be the fastest ship, made over 28 knots. Both vessels are fitted with water-tube boilers. Considering the great pace, there was very little vibration on the Daring. The Daring is one of five vessels of her type in course of construction by Thornycroft & Co. The dimensions are: Length, 185 ft.; beam, 19 ft.; draft, 7 ft. These vessels have been designed for the purpose of overtaking torpedo boats and destroying them by shell fire. They will be armed with six quick-firing guns of different calibres, and provision is made for fitting them as torpedo vessels if required.

Secretary Herbert received the following despatch from Commander O'Neill, of the U. S. S. Marblehead:

"Limon, July 10, 1894.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"An insurrection has broken out at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Marines and bluejackets are on shore at the request of the authorities and the American Consul in order to protect property of American citizens. The authorities of Nicaragua have been overthrown by the Mosquito chief. There is less excitement. The situation improving. I shall withdraw forces within the next few days. The Marblehead leaves to-day for Bluefields. "O'NEIL"

Port Limon is a short distance from Bluefields, and Commander O'Neill went there presumably to send the despatch. Secretary Herbert says that in view of the Commander's prompt action there remains nothing for this Government to do.

The Naval War College schedule of course for week ending July 7, 1894, is as follows: July 2, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Comparative Examination of Foreign Navies," Assistant Naval Constructor Capps; 11:45 a. m.—Committee work. The "Problem, War Charts and Defense Plans." 3, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Rammings Treated with Special Reference to Possible Consequent Injuries and Their Effect upon Stability, Trim and Subsequent Fighting Efficiency," Assistant Naval Constructor Capps; 11:45 a. m.—Committee work. The "Problem, Duel and Tactical Games." 4, Holiday. 5, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "International Law," Prof. Freeman Snow; 11:45 a. m.—Committee work. "War Charts and Defense Plans." 6, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "International Law," Prof. Freeman Snow; 11:45 a. m.—Lecture, "Combined Maritime Expeditions," Commander C. H. Stockton. 7, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Combined Maritime Expeditions," Commander C. H. Stockton; 11:45 a. m.—War games—strategy.

The Hawaiian newspapers give some further particulars of the work done by the surveying party from the cruiser Philadelphia, to ascertain the character of the bar at Pearl Locks. This party, which consisted of Lieutenant Wood, Ensign Knipper, Naval Cadet Upham and Passed Assistant Surgeon Crandall, was quartered at Brown's place on Ford's Island. With them were 12 men from the ship. It appears from the account that no dredging is necessary after leaving the bar. The point of coral jutting from the eastern side of the entrance does not need to be removed, its plenty of room is left for vessels to pass conveniently and in perfect safety; and even the large shoal off the entrance to the eastern and middle locks, just above Halekani, leaves ample space for vessels to move and turn without the slightest peril. Careful examination reveals the fact also, that no quicksand appears in the harbor. The general belief of the exploring party was that the harbor was one of the most commodious on the globe, and could easily handle the commerce of New York City. It is even believed that the use of the harbor by our Navy might lead to the growing up of a large town around it.

NAVY GAZETTE.

*JULY 6.—Lieut. J. M. Orchard detached from the Monocacy and granted three months' leave.

Ensign W. H. Buck detached from the Baltimore and

*These orders appeared in a part of the edition last week.

ordered to the Monocacy as Watch and Division Officer. Surgeon E. J. Babin detached from Board of Inspection and Survey, and ordered to the San Francisco as relief of Medical Inspector Van Reppen, who is ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Asst. Surgeon C. B. Riggs detached from Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to receiving ship Franklin. Med. Director A. C. Gorgas, appointed delegate to the International Congress at Budapest, and to inspect the London and Berlin Museums of Hygiene. Pay Director Caspar Schenck ordered to duty as General Inspector of Pay Corps on July 31 next, as relief of Pay Director Richard Washington, who is placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 7.—C. P. Kindberger, appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Asst. Surg. Ammen Farenholt ordered to duty in the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn.

Paymaster L. A. Fraley ordered to examination for promotion, July 10.

JULY 8.—Sunday.

JULY 9.—Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett placed on the retired list.

Lieut. D. L. Wilson and Lieut. C. E. Fox, staff of Rear-Admiral Skerrett, retired, detached from the Baltimore, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. L. Holcombe ordered to examination for promotion.

Lieut. James D. Adams ordered to examination for promotion.

JULY 10.—Lieut. James H. Bull ordered to compass instruction, Navy Department.

Lieut. Richard Walnwright ordered to examination for promotion.

JULY 11.—Comdr. C. H. Rockwell detached from the command of the receiving-ship Richmond, and ordered to the command of the Port Royal Naval Station on the 20th inst., as the relief of Commo. L. A. Beardslee.

Commo. L. A. Beardslee upon the reporting of his relief will go to Mare Island, reaching that point by Aug. 6 next, and relieve Rear-Admiral John G. Walker as commander in chief of the Pacific force on the Pacific station. He is authorized to assume the rank and wear the uniform of a Rear-Admiral while in command of the Pacific station.

Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, upon the reporting of his relief on Aug. 6 next, will regard himself detached from the command of the Pacific squadron, and will proceed to Annapolis, Md., and assume the duties of Superintendent of the Naval Academy, relieving Capt. Robt. L. Pythian, who is detached and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton, attached to Rear-Admiral Walker's staff, detached from the Philadelphia on Aug. 6 next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. S. S. Wood, also attached to Rear-Admiral Walker's staff, detached from the Philadelphia on Aug. 6 next, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign J. K. Edle detached from the Charleston and ordered to the Thetis.

Ensigns C. B. Brittain and H. H. Caldwell detached from the Alert and ordered to the Petrel as watch and division officers.

Ensigns M. L. Bristol and G. B. Bradshaw detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Alert.

Ensign C. M. Fahn detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Concord as watch and division officer.

Ensign Nathan C. Twining detached from the Concord and ordered to the Albatross.

Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson detached from duty at the Continental Iron Works and placed on retired list from July 12. This is an age retirement.

Lieut. Harry Phelps detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Naval Academy on Sept. 15 next.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, left on Monday last for Philadelphia, where he boarded the new triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis, which left the same day for Boston to undergo her official trial trip.

1st Lieut. Chas. H. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, has returned to Washington after a pleasant vacation spent at Atlantic City, N. J.

JULY 12.—Lieut. M. C. Gorgas will be detached from the Detroit Aug. 4, and ordered to New York to take charge of a draft of apprentices for Mare Island Navy Yard, leaving New York Aug. 10. On arrival at Mare Island he will report for duty on the Thetis.

Boutswain A. McCone will be detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, Aug. 4, and will assist Lieutenant Gorgas in taking a draft of apprentices to Mare Island, arriving at which place he will report for duty on the Independence.

Rear-Admiral Kirkland, at his own request, will relieve Commodore Erben, in command of the European station, when the latter shall go upon the retired list.

Commo. C. C. Carpenter will be detailed as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, as an Acting Admiral, leaving San Francisco for Yokohama, Aug. 7.

Ensign B. E. Thurston will be detached from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 15, and go to the Constellation at Newport.

Ensign J. M. Poyer will be detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 2, and ordered to the Montgomery as a watch and division officer.

Capt. Albert Kautz will be detached from the Boston Navy Yard, Aug. 2, and ordered to the command of the Wabash.

Ensign W. D. McDougal will be detached from the Thetis about Sept. 15, and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter O. H. Hilton will be detached from the Independence and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Carpenter A. C. Burroughs will be detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. J. O'Keane will be detached from the command of the Wabash and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. J. T. Newton will be detached from the Constellation and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Ensign G. L. Fernier will be detached from the Thetis, Aug. 2, and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. E. H. Tilman has been detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Nominations.

Promotions in the Navy.

JULY 9.—Naval Cadets (line division) to be Ensigns—Joseph R. Campbell, George C. Day, Holden A. Evans, Luke McNamee, Frederick L. Sawyer, Charles L. Hussey, John R. Y. Blakely, Charles T. Jewell, Gregory C. Davidson, Leon S. Thompson, Frederick A. Traut, John P. Hines, Fred. R. Payne, Powers Swington, Ates Stirling, Jr.; George Mallison, Joel R. Poinsett Pringle, and Benjamin B. McCormick.

Naval Cadets (engineer division) to be Assistant Engineers—John S. Porter, Robert K. Crank, Stanford E. Moses, and Raymond D. Hasbrouck.

Naval Cadets (line division) to be 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—William C. Dawson, Theodore H. Low, Walter Ball, Austin R. Davis, John H. Russell, Jr.; Charles F. Macklin, and Thomas S. Borden.

JULY 10.—2d Lieut. Dion Williams to be a 1st Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps from June 30, 1894, vice 1st Lieut. Theodore G. Fillette, dismissed. Charles Poor Kindberger to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1894, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

JULY 13.—Commodore Jos. Fyffe to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. Montgomery Seward to be a Commodore; Comdr. Geo. H. Wadleigh to be a Captain; Lieut.-Comdr. Frank Courtis to be a Commander.

Confirmations.

JULY 9.—Lieut.-Comdr. Charles S. Sperry to be a Commander.

Lieut. Francis H. Delano to be a Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edward Lloyd, Jr., to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) Harry P. Huse to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) Richard M. Hughes to be a Lieutenant.

Ensign Guy W. Brown to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign William B. Fletcher, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Marbury Johnston to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

JULY 10.—2d Lieut. Dion Williams to be a 1st Lieutenant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Leaves of absence were granted during the past week to the following Revenue Marine officers: 1st Asst. Engineer C. H. Foote, thirty days; 3d Lieut. A. R. Hasson, ten days; 1st Asst. Engineer S. H. McGee, thirty days; 2d Lieut. K. W. Perry, thirty days; 1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, thirty days.

Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding the Revenue cutter Bear, under date of Unalakleet, June 11, has made a report to the Treasury Department. The Bear, the report states, sailed from Sitka, Alaska, on May 19 for Prince William Sound, and arrived at Orca, May 22. From Orca, the Bear cruised to the westward, stopping at Port Etches, Port Venal, Korluk, and Ofogonok, and arrived at St. Paul, Kodiak, June 3. At this point she met the Adams. From Shelikof Strait she went through to Adak. The Petrel and Albatross have both searched along the Bering Sea side of the Aleutian Islands, between Unalaska and Segman Pass. "As soon as we have cleaned boilers and done what slight repairs are necessary, to the machinery," the report concludes, "we will coal and water ship and pursue our way north. The health of the officers and crew has been uniformly good."

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service was taken up in the House of Representatives during the morning hour on Thursday, and was discussed until the expiration of the hour, when it was laid aside. This bill provides for placing disabled officers in the service on a "waiting orders list" outside of the line of promotion so as to allow the promotion of the men who are able to perform service and who are prevented from being promoted for the reason that there is no provision for passing over the men who incapacitated and who keep the list full though they do not perform any service.

NAVY REORGANIZATION BILL.

We give here the full text of the bill proposed by the sub-committee of the joint committee on the personnel of the Navy. On Thursday and Friday the full committee considered it by sections down to and through the sections relating to the line. Aside from a few verbal alterations the bill was adopted as here given. The bill will be subjected to changes until finally reported, and we shall note the changes as they occur.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the personnel of the Navy of the United States of America be composed of military corps and civil employees. The military corps are: 1. The Corps of the Line. 2. The Medical Corps. 3. The Pay Corps. 4. The Engineer Corps. 5. The Naval Constructors. 6. The Naval Cadets. 7. The Enlisted Men. The civil employees are: 1. The Chaplains. 2. Professors of Mathematics. 3. Civil Engineers.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy shall notify each member and delegate of the House of Representatives as soon after the meeting of Congress in each year as practicable, of any vacancy in the representation of his district in the Naval Academy that may exist or that will occur by the 30th day of June following. The nomination of a candidate to fill said vacancy must be made by the member or delegate by the 4th day of March following such notification.

Sec. 3. That all candidates for admission into the Naval Academy shall be examined during the month of May of each year. Said examination shall be rudimentary in character and in mathematics shall not extend beyond the subjects of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Sec. 4. That all candidates must at the time of their examination for admission be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

Sec. 5. That the academic course of naval cadets shall be five years.

Sec. 6. That naval cadets now in the Navy and those who may enter prior to October 1, 1894, shall be governed in all matters pertaining to courses of study, to graduation, and to assignment by the laws in existence prior to the passage of this Act; and all naval cadets who may enter the Naval Academy after October 1, 1894, shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, and by such provisions of existing laws as may not be in conflict herewith, and in the year 1900 the class of naval cadets completing the six years' course in accordance with the laws under which it entered, and the class completing the five years' course under this Act, shall each be assigned to the different corps without regard to the other classes, except that the members of the class entering the Naval Academy in 1894 shall take rank over the members of the class entering in 1895.

Sec. 7. That naval cadets found deficient in conduct shall not be continued at the Academy or in the service, unless upon the recommendation of the Academic Board. And no Naval cadet found deficient in either conduct or studies and recommended to be dropped or discharged from the Academy shall be appointed to any place in the Navy before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

Sec. 8. That naval cadets shall at all times be subject to the orders of the President as part of the Navy, and to all disciplinary laws and regulations governing the Navy.

Sec. 9. That the active list of the commissioned line officers of the Navy of the United States shall be divided into seven grades, with titles and rank as follows, namely: First, rear-admiral; second, captain; third, commander; fourth, lieutenant-commander; fifth, lieutenant; sixth, lieutenant of the junior grade; seventh, ensign. That there shall be allowed on the active list of the line officers of the Navy, 16 Rear-Admirals, 60 Captains, 100 commanders, 74 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants, 75 lieutenants of the junior grade, and a number of ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list of the line, including the officers appointed from the volunteer service, at a number not greater than that now fixed by law: Provided, That the officers now on

the active list of the Navy who were appointed from the volunteer service shall continue on the active list, in addition to the numbers herein provided for the grades in which they now are or to which they may be promoted, until removed from the active list by casualty or process of law now in force; that they shall not be subject to the involuntary transfer to a reserve list provided for in Sec. 14 of this Act, and upon reaching the head of any grade they shall, after passing the examinations now required by law, be eligible to promotion to the next higher grade, and that the places so vacated by such promotion shall not be filled; And provided further, That on the 1st day of July of each year, a sufficient number of graduates of the Naval Academy to fill the vacancies in the total number of officers shall be commissioned as ensigns: Provided, That not more than 35 shall be so commissioned from any one class.

Sec. 10. That the grade of commodore on the active list of the Navy is hereby abolished, and officers in that grade now on the active list shall be commissioned Rear-Admirals. Officers now on the active list, who are entitled to the relative rank of Commodore, shall hereafter have the rank of Rear-Admiral, and those entitled to retire with the relative rank of Commodore shall hereafter be entitled to retire with the rank of Rear-Admiral: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the pay of officers now holding the relative rank of Commodore, and such officers shall hereafter receive the shore pay of Rear-Admirals: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the pay and status of officers now on the retired list: Provided, That all commissioned officers of the Navy of and above the rank of lieutenant-commander, after 35 years of service, may, upon their own application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and three-quarters the sea pay of the grade they hold.

Sec. 11. That officers of the line of the Navy appointed from the volunteer service may, upon official application to the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred to the reserve list hereinafter created, or placed upon the retired list, with the rank and 75 per centum of the sea pay of the grade they hold; and other officers of the line in the grades of Captain, commander and lieutenant-commander shall, upon official application to the Secretary of the Navy, after 35 years of service on the active list, be considered as candidates for transfer to said reserve list or for voluntary retirement.

Sec. 12. That should it be found that the vacancies from casualties and retirements pursuant to the provisions of law now in force are insufficient for as many as 16 promotions in the list of seagoing officers to the grade of commander and as many as 20 promotions to the grade of lieutenant-commander during any fiscal year, candidates for transfer to the reserve list hereinafter created shall be placed on said list and candidates for voluntary retirement shall be retired, in such order as the President may direct, to create the stated number of vacancies. Should the number of vacancies so created be still insufficient to provide for such number of promotions, the Secretary of the Navy shall, on or about the first day of June of the same year, convene a board of not fewer than five Rear-Admirals, of which the senior shall be president, who shall have placed before them all the records of the Department relating to the qualifications of all the officers on the active list in the grades of Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant-Commander, and said board, having regard only to the efficiency of the naval service and the special fitness of officers for sea and other duty, shall on or before the 30th day of said month recommend a sufficient number of officers of the said grades to be placed on the reserve list to create the number of vacancies above required: Provided, That said board shall be vested with all the necessary powers which examining boards have under existing law, or which are, or hereafter may be given such boards by this or subsequent acts. No record of the proceedings or votes of the members of this board shall be kept or made, except the finding, which shall be in writing, signed by all the members, a majority governing, which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall thereupon, by order, make the transfer to the reserve list as recommended by the board. Each member of said board shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having regard only to the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the service, perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act, and that he will not, by any means, divulge or disclose the findings of the board, or any vote of or any opinion expressed by himself or any member thereof, unless required to do so before a court of justice in due course of law: And provided further, That the transfers and the promotions to fill the vacancies thus caused shall date from the 30th day of June of the same year.

Sec. 13. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to annul the existing requirements for examination previous to promotions to the next higher grade, and, upon examination, officers found unfit professionally or deficient in the officer-like qualities required for the next higher grade, shall be retired with the rank and one-half of the shore pay of the grade they then hold: Provided, That an officer found disqualified for promotion by reason of intemperate habits, or from other cause arising from his own misconduct, and having been informed of and heard upon the charges against him, shall not be placed on the retired list, and if the finding of the board of examiners be approved by the President he shall be discharged with one year's shore pay.

RESERVE LIST.

Sec. 14. That in addition to the active list provided for in section 9 of this Act there shall be a list for duty, to be denominated the "reserve list," and to be formed by the transfer of officers from the active list of the line of the Navy in the following manner: Immediately after the passage of this Act officers of the line of the Navy who entered the Naval Academy in the years 1861 to 1867 (both inclusive) may, upon official application to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, be placed upon the reserve list: Provided, That the number of officers remaining on the active list who entered the Academy during the period specified shall not by such action be reduced below the number hereinafter stated for each year named: And provided further, That should the number of such applications, after six months from the date of the passage of this Act, not be sufficient to reduce the number of officers of these dates of entry as hereinafter stated, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board of not fewer than five officers senior in rank to the officers whose cases are to be considered, and the said board, having regard only to the efficiency of the naval service and the special fitness of officers for sea and other duty, shall name the officers who, in their opinion, are best fitted for the respective list: And provided further, That said board shall be vested with all the necessary powers which examining boards have under existing laws, or which are, or hereafter may be, given such boards by this or subsequent Acts; and the provisions of section 12 of this Act, governing the board of Rear-Admirals therein provided for, shall apply as far as may be to the board to be created under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 15. That there shall be retained upon the active list the number of officers of the several dates of entry hereinafter stated, the remaining officers of such dates to be placed upon the reserve list: Provided, That the number of officers who entered the Naval Academy in the years 1861 to 1867, both inclusive, to be retained upon the active list under the provisions of this Act, shall be as follows: Of the date of 1861, 18; of 1862, 17; of 1863, 20; of 1864, 19; of 1865, 23; of 1866, 19.

and of 1867, 19. In determining the year of entry of officers into the Naval Academy to carry out the foregoing provisions, officers who have gained or lost numbers on the Navy list shall be considered as having gained or lost service accordingly.

Sec. 16. That all laws and regulations now in force, and which may be hereafter put in force, and which apply to the officers on the active list, shall apply to the officers on the reserve list, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 17. That an officer transferred to the reserve list under the provisions of this act shall retain his seniority in the naval service and shall be eligible for promotion to the higher grades on such reserve list upon the promotion of the officer on the active list next above him in seniority. Provided, That no officer in the reserve list shall be promoted to flag rank: And provided further, That officers on the reserve list, after 35 years of service, may, upon application to the Secretary of the Navy, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and 75 per centum of the sea pay of the grade they hold.

Sec. 18. That officers on the active list shall perform all the sea and military duties of the Navy, as well as duty as chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, on boards of examination for promotion, in command of navy yards and naval stations; on board of surveying, naval training and receiving ships, on the Lighthouse Board, and as light-house inspectors, as instructors in the professional branches of the Naval Academy and at the training station for apprentices, and such other duties as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided, That in addition to the shore duties ordinarily to be performed by them these duties may be performed by officers on the reserve list in time of war, or prospect of war, or other emergency, to be judged of by the President, whose officers shall be available for any duty to which they may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy: And provided further, That when any officer of the reserve list shall be assigned to duty as instructor in any college of the United States, there shall be no diminution of his pay.

Sec. 19. That all Rear-Admirals after the passage of this act shall be appointed by the President from the list of Captains and confirmed by the Senate. To aid and assist the President in such appointments the board of Rear-Admirals, when convened, as in Sec. 12 of this act, or at such other times as may be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall, having regard only for the efficiency of the service, select from the list of Captains a list of names for the consideration of the President, numbering altogether three for each existing vacancy; and such names shall be submitted with a report specifying the order of merit as the majority of the board may find it to be, which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and by him to the President; and all the provisions governing said board of Rear-Admirals, as set forth in Sec. 12 of this act, shall apply to said board as far as may be, without prejudice to the provisions of this act. That no Captain shall be recommended for flag rank unless he shall have served three years or more in command of a seagoing man-of-war: And provided further, That after the 1st day of July, 1896, no Captain shall be recommended for flag rank unless he shall have at least four years to serve in that grade before reaching the age of retirement.

Sec. 20. That promotion from the other grades of the line of the Navy shall be as follows: From the grade of commander to that of Captain; from the grade of lieutenant-commander to that of commander; from the grade of lieutenant to that of lieutenant-commander; from lieutenant of the junior grade to lieutenant, and from ensign to lieutenant of the junior grade, wholly by seniority.

Sec. 21. That no officer shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant until he shall have had six years' service as commissioned officer, nor shall an officer be promoted to lieutenant of the junior grade until he shall have had three years' service as ensign: Provided, That two-thirds of such service, counting from the date of the officer's commission as ensign, shall have been sea service: And provided further, That in case an officer is detached from promotion by reason of insufficient sea service, the officer next in rank, if qualified, shall be advanced and promoted.

Sec. 22. That promotions shall be gazetted only on the 30th of June and the 31st of December of each year, but the commissions shall be dated to correspond to the vacancies as they occurred, and the officers shall take rank and receive pay accordingly.

Sec. 23. That in all cases in which voluntary retirement is authorized by this Act officers entitled to make application for such retirement may, should they so elect, apply for transfer from the active list to the reserve list, and such transfer may be made at the discretion of the President, provided the officers making application for transfer have creditable records: Provided, That this section will not take effect until after the transfers prescribed in Sec. 10 of this Act shall have been made.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Sec. 24. That the active list of the commissioned officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall comprise officers of the medical corps, pay corps, engineer corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, naval constructors and civil engineers. That these corps shall be divided into grades and commissioned with positive rank, and all officers of the line or of the staff corps, when promoted, shall receive commissions designating the grade to which they may be so promoted.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Sec. 25. That the active list of the Medical Corps of the Navy shall consist of the following numbers, grades and rank: First, fifteen, title and rank, medical directors; second, fifteen, title and rank, fleet surgeons; third, thirty, title and rank, staff surgeons; fourth, thirty-five, title and rank, surgeons; fifth, forty, title and rank, surgeons; sixth, thirty, title and rank, assistant surgeons.

Sec. 26. All appointments in the Medical Corps shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 27. No person shall be appointed assistant surgeon until he has been examined and approved by a board of naval surgeons, designated by the Secretary of the Navy, nor who is under 21 or over 26 years of age.

Sec. 28. No person shall be appointed surgeon until he has served as an assistant surgeon at least two years on board a public vessel of the United States at sea, nor until he has been examined and approved for such appointment, by a board of naval surgeons designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 29. When any assistant surgeon was absent from the United States, on duty, at the time when others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them; and if, from any cause, his rank cannot be assigned to him, he shall retain his original position on the register.

Sec. 30. The President may designate among the fleet surgeons in the service, and appoint to every fleet or squadron an experienced and intelligent surgeon, who shall be designated "surgeon of the fleet," and shall be surgeon of the fleet.

Sec. 31. The surgeon of the fleet shall, in addition to his duties as surgeon of the fleet, examine and approve all requisitions for medical and hospital stores for the squadron or fleet, and inspect their quality. He shall, in difficult cases, consult with the surgeon of the several ships, and he shall make, and transmit to the Navy Department, records of the character and treatment of diseases in the squadron or fleet: Provided, That the title of Surgeon-General, United States Navy, is hereby changed to Medical Director General,

who shall also be the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He shall be appointed from the list of the medical directors and fleet surgeons of the Navy, and governed by the laws relating to the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

Sec. 32. That the Secretary of the Navy may appoint, for temporary service, such acting assistant surgeons as the exigencies of the service may require, in case of war only, who shall receive the compensation of assistant surgeons.

Sec. 33. Officers who have been or who shall be retired from the position of chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, by reason of age or length of service, shall have the rank of Captain of ten years' service.

Sec. 34. Officers of the Medical Corps who shall have served faithfully for 45 years, shall, when retired, have the rank of Captain of 10 years' service; and who have been or shall be retired at the age of 62 years, before having served for 45 years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of 45 years from their entry into the service, have the rank of Captain of 10 years' service.

PAY CORPS.

Sec. 35. That the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall consist of the following numbers, grades and rank: First, thirteen, title and rank, pay directors; second, thirteen, title and rank, fleet paymasters; third, thirty, title and rank, staff paymasters; fourth, fifteen, title and rank, paymasters of the junior grade; fifth, fifteen, title and rank, paymasters of the senior grade; sixth, ten, title and rank, assistant paymasters.

Sec. 36. That all appointments in the Pay Corps shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, That the title of Paymaster-General is hereby changed to Pay Director-General, who shall be chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. He shall be appointed by the President from the list of pay directors and fleet paymasters of the Navy, and be governed by the laws relating to the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

Sec. 37. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster who is, at the time of such appointment, less than 21 or more than 26 years of age; nor until his physical, mental and moral qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of paymasters appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and according to such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 38. When the office of paymaster or assistant paymaster becomes vacant, by death or otherwise, in ships at sea, or on foreign stations, or on the Pacific coast or squadron, a paymaster, who shall be designated "paymaster of the fleet," may make an acting appointment of any fit person, who shall perform the duties thereof until another paymaster or assistant paymaster shall report for duty, and shall be entitled to receive the pay of such grade while so acting.

Sec. 39. The President may designate among the fleet paymasters in the service, and appoint to every fleet or squadron, a paymaster, who shall be designated "paymaster of the fleet."

Sec. 40. Every commissioned officer of the Pay Corps shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, for the faithful performance thereof. Paymasters and those of senior rank shall give bonds in the sum of \$25,000, paymasters of the junior grade, in the sum of \$15,000, and assistant paymasters in the sum of \$10,000.

Sec. 41. Officers of the Pay Corps shall give new bonds with sufficient sureties, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 42. The issuing of a new appointment and commission to any officer of the Pay Corps shall not affect or annul any existing bond, but the same shall remain in force, and apply to such new appointment and commission.

Sec. 43. Paymasters of the fleet, paymasters on vessels having complements of more than 175 persons, on supply steamers, store vessels and receiving ships, paymasters at stations and at the Naval Academy, and paymasters detailed at stations as inspectors of provisions and clothing, shall each be allowed a clerk.

Sec. 44. No paymaster shall be allowed a clerk in a vessel having the complement of 175 persons or less, excepting in supply steamers and store vessels.

Sec. 45. Paymasters and assistant paymasters attached to vessels of war shall be allowed clerks, if clerks would be allowed by law to paymasters so attached.

Sec. 46. It shall not be lawful for any officer of the Pay Corps to advance or loan, under any pretense whatever, to any officer in the naval service, any sum of money, public or private, or any credit, or any article or commodity whatever.

Sec. 47. No commanding officer of any vessel of the Navy shall be required to perform the duties of a paymaster or assistant paymaster.

Sec. 48. Officers of the Pay Corps who shall have served faithfully for 45 years shall, when retired, have the rank of Captain of ten years' service, and who have been or who shall be retired at the age of 62 years before having served for 45 years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of 40 years from their entry into the service, have the rank of Captain ten years' service.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Sec. 49. That the active list of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall be divided into six grades, and of the following number and rank: Ten, title and rank, engineer directors, fifteen, title and rank, fleet engineers, thirty-five, title and rank, staff engineers, fifty, title and rank, engineers, forty, title and rank, engineers of the junior grade, forty, title and rank, assistant engineers. One hundred and ninety total.

Sec. 50. That the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the engineer directors or fleet engineers of the Navy and shall be a skillful engineer. He shall hold office for the term of four years.

Sec. 51. That the title of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department is hereby changed to the Bureau of Engineering, and its duties shall comprise all that relates to the designing, building, fitting out, and repairing of all main and auxiliary steam, hydraulic, pneumatic and electric machinery and appliances used on board of naval vessels, not including gun carriages, torpedoes, torpedo tubes and strings.

Sec. 52. That all boards for the examination, inspection or survey of machinery, engineering material, tools, contracts and supplies, shall, when possible, be so constituted that a majority shall be officers of the Engineer Corps.

Sec. 53. That the President may designate among the fleet engineers in the service, and appoint to every fleet or squadron, an engineer, who shall be designated "engineer of the fleet."

Sec. 54. The officers of the Engineer Corps who shall have served faithfully for 45 years, shall, when retired, have the rank of Captain ten years' service; and who have been or shall be retired at the age of 62 years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of 40 years from their entry into the service, have the rank of Captain ten years' service.

Sec. 55. That engineers who graduate at the Naval Academy shall take precedence with all other officers with whom they have rank, according to the actual length of service in the Navy.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Sec. 57. That the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair shall be appointed from the list of directors and inspectors of the Construction Corps, and shall be a skillful naval constructor.

Sec. 58. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint naval constructors, who shall have rank and pay as officers of the Navy.

Sec. 59. That naval constructors may be required to perform duty at any navy yard or other station.

The active list of the Corps of Naval Constructors shall be as follows: Three, directors of construction, 5 inspectors of construction, Naval Academy; 7 staff constructors. As many of the grade of constructors and assistant constructors as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary.

Sec. 60. That constructors who shall have served faithfully for 45 years shall, when retired, have the rank of Captain 10 years; and who have been or shall be retired at the age of 62 years, before having served for 45 years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of 40 years from their entry into the service, have the rank of Captain 10 years.

Sec. 61. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make provision, by regulations issued by him, for educating at the Naval Academy, as naval constructors, such naval cadets and other persons who show a peculiar aptitude therefor. He may, for this purpose, form a separate class at the Academy, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for said profession.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Sec. 62. That there shall be in the Bureau of Yards and Docks one civil engineer. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, may appoint a civil engineer at each navy yard where necessary. Such appointments shall hold office for the period of four years unless sooner dismissed for cause. Their compensation shall not exceed \$2,500 per annum. Civil engineers thus appointed shall not be eligible to be placed on the retired list, and their connection with the Navy shall cease with their tenure of office.

Sec. 63. That the total number of civil engineers shall not exceed ten, including those now borne upon the Navy Register, and no further commissions shall be given in such grade: Provided, That no existing commission in the grade of civil engineer shall be vacated, and that officers at present on the list of civil engineers be continued according to existing law.

Sec. 64. That the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be appointed by the President from the list of line officers of the Navy not below the grade of commander.

RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Sec. 65. That the rank between officers of the Navy with each other, whether on the active or retired list, shall be as follows:

Rear-Admirals.

Captains after ten years' service: Medical director general, pay-director-general, engineer-in-chief, chief constructor, chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Captains. Medical director, pay director, engineer-director, director of construction, director of works.

Commander: Fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, fleet engineer, inspector of construction, inspector of works.

Lieutenant-commander: Staff surgeon, staff paymaster, staff engineer, staff constructor, staff civil engineer.

Lieutenant: Surgeon, paymaster, engineer, constructor, civil engineer.

Lieutenant (junior grade): Surgeon (junior grade), paymaster (junior grade), engineer (junior grade), constructor (junior grade), civil engineer (junior grade).

Ensign: Assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, assistant engineer, assistant constructor, assistant civil engineer.

All officers of the Navy shall take rank with each other according to the dates of their commissions.

That the rank between officers of the Navy with each other and with the officers of the Army, whether on the active or retired lists, shall be as follows:

Major-General: Rear-Admiral.

Brigadier-General: Captain (ten years' service), Medical director-general, pay-director-general, Engineer-in-chief, Chief constructor, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Colonel: Captain, Medical director, Pay director, Engineer director, Director of construction, Director of works.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Commander, Fleet surgeon, Fleet paymaster, Fleet engineer, Inspector of construction, Inspector of works.

Major: Lieutenant-commander, Staff surgeon, Staff paymaster, Staff engineer, Staff constructor, Staff civil engineer.

Captain: Lieutenant, Surgeon, Paymaster, Engineer, Constructor, Civil engineer.

First lieutenant: Lieutenant (junior grade), Surgeon (junior grade), Paymaster (junior grade), Engineer (junior grade), Constructor (junior grade), Civil engineer (junior grade).

Second lieutenant: Ensign, Assistant surgeon, Assistant paymaster, Assistant engineer, Assistant constructor, Assistant civil engineer.

Sec. 66. That the titles of officers as given in the preceding sections shall indicate the corps and duties of officers. All officers shall be addressed by their titles as given in their commissions or as they appear in the Navy Register: those below the rank of commander in the line, and all officers of the staff, may be addressed by their titles or as Master or Doctor, as the case may be.

Sec. 67. That officers of the staff corps and of the civil branch are not to assume any military command whatsoever, either afloat or ashore, but under the captain or other superior they shall have all necessary authority within their own departments, and according to their rank for the due performance of their respective duties; and all orders issued by the executive officer, or the officer of the deck of a ship of war shall be construed as the orders of the commander and be obeyed accordingly.

Sec. 68. That notwithstanding the rank and authority conferred on officers of the staff corps and civil branch, they are in all such details and matters as relate to the service on which they are employed, the duties of the fleet, and the discipline and interior economy of ships, to be subject to the authority of the officers of the line branch; and in no case shall they be deemed to be superior in rank to, or take precedence of, the officer appointed to command the ship or establishment in which they are employed, or the officer or other person on whom the command of such ship or establishment may properly devolve in the absence of the officer appointed to the command thereof: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend, limit, or change in any respect the duties established by law and the regulations of the Navy.

Sec. 69. That no existing commission shall be vacated by the substitution of titles provided for in this Act, and that new commissions shall forthwith be issued in conformity with its provisions: Provided, That change of title, as provided for in this Act, shall involve no change of precedence or pay, except as hereinafter provided in section 73 (which shall remain as now fixed by law): Provided further, That in order to carry out the provisions of this section, the title of fleet-surgeon, fleet-paymaster and fleet-engineer shall be regarded as having been changed from medical inspector, pay-inspector and chief-engineer, respectively; the titles of staff-surgeon, staff-paymaster and staff-engineer shall be regarded as having been changed from surgeon, paymaster and chief-engineer, respectively; and the titles of surgeon, paymaster and engineer shall be regarded as having been changed from passed assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster and passed assistant engineer, respectively; and that the title of director of construction, inspector of construction, staff constructor, constructor, constructor

of the junior grade, director of works, inspector of works, staff civil engineer, civil engineer, civil engineer of the junior grade, and assistant civil engineer, shall be regarded as having been changed from naval constructor, assistant naval constructor and civil engineers, respectively.

Sec. 70. That all commissions issued to staff officers of the Navy shall have inserted the corresponding rank with the line.

Sec. 71. That chiefs of bureaus shall receive the pay now provided by law. The several bureaus of the Navy Department shall have assigned thereto an assistant chief of bureau, of or above the rank of lieutenant-commander, who shall, in the absence of the chief of bureau on leave of absence or on account of sickness, act as chief of bureau, as is now provided by law in the Bureau of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery.

Sec. 72. That all officers of the Navy shall be subject to such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, prior to promotion.

Sec. 73. That hereafter the pay of all officers of the line, Medical Corps, Pay Corps and Engineer Corps shall be that now provided by the law for officers of the line of equal rank.

We reserve until next week Sections 74 to 90, inclusive, which have not yet been acted upon. They relate to the "Enlisted Corps of the Navy" and "The Marine Corps."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

July 10, 1894.

The Montgomery dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads about 5:30 p. m. on the 3d after a 16-hour sea trial. She broke the cap of one of her cylinders and had to go to the Navy Yard for repairs.

On the Glorious Fourth we had two games of ball. In the forenoon, Artillery School v. Camp, score 13 to 4, in favor of the School; afternoon, Artillery School v. Young Roselands, score 22 to 6, in favor of the School.

Major M. P. Miller, 5th Art., left the post on the evening of the 4th, on his second tour of inspection of the militia, State of Massachusetts.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., arrived at the post on the morning of the 5th, on an inspection tour of artillery target practice.

The training ship Monongahela, with a class of cadets from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, dropped anchor in Hampton Roads on the 7th. On Sunday the cadets came ashore and seemed to enjoy the change.

Every one at the post will grieve to hear that Capt. Wells Willard, Post Commissary, has been ordered to duty in Chicago, and will leave the post as soon as he can turn over the property for which he is responsible.

1st Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. L. Kenly, Jr., 4th Art., are to remain at the post another year, to take a post-graduate course at the Artillery School.

Lieutenant Kenly has been detailed as A. C. S., to relieve Captain Willard.

1st Lieut. C. C. Galup, 3d Art., left the post on the 6th inst. on three days' leave.

A game of baseball was played on the 9th inst. between the Monongahela cadets and a club from the yacht Jay Bird from Baltimore; score 14 to 11, in favor of the latter. The game was really a fine one, as there were some excellent players in both lines. The feature of the game was the playing of Mr. Turnbull, the shortstop of the Jay Bird.

The U. S. S. Bancroft arrived in the Roads July 9.

Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Corps, returned from Baltimore yesterday, where he had been spending a week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Berry have returned from their wedding trip to the home of Mr. O'Berry in North Carolina, and are the guests of Steward and Mrs. Belt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS.

July 3.

The Misses Berenice and Lucy Keyes, daughters of Major Keyes, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Ringgold, left a short time ago on a visit to the family of Captain Kelly at Brownsville, with whom they expect to spend a couple of weeks at Point Isabel and Brazos Beach. The young ladies left here by ambulance, accompanied by their two brothers. On arriving at Edinborough they crossed the river to take the Mexican road at Reinos. They were met at the ferry by Colonel Malnero, Colonel of the 6th Regt. Mex. Cav., who had two carriages in waiting to convey the party to his house, where Madame Malnero gave them a pleasant welcome and a most elaborate luncheon was served. Colonel Malnero explained to the young ladies that on account of a recent death in the family he could not have his band give them a concert at his house. But on arriving at the depot the 6th Regiment band, in full dress, awaited them. After a few beautiful selections had been played the young ladies boarded the cars. As the band played the Mexican National Hymn the train pulled out. As Miss Berenice Keyes speaks Spanish fluently she did the interpreting for the party.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

The officers and ladies of the post, on the evening of June 27, gave a reception to Mrs. Colonel Powell and daughter, who recently arrived there. It was given in the building formerly occupied as a residence by General Crook. The rooms were beautifully and artistically decorated with flowers and brilliantly illuminated, the cordial and pleasant greetings of the hosts and hostesses, and the excellent music by the orchestra of the infantry band, under the leadership of Mr. A. La Guardia, all combined, served to make the occasion a remarkably enjoyable one. The numerous invitations sent to ladies and gentlemen in Prescott were all, or nearly all, accepted. Dancing was indulged in until about midnight, when an excellent collation was served.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.

On the morning of Decoration Day, the Colonel, James J. Van Horn, garrison No. 56, of the Regular Army and Navy Unit, at 10 a. m., headed by the 8th Infantry band, started from the post hospital and marched along the officers' line, around headquarters building and on to the post. Colonel Van Horn, from whom the garrison takes its name, was in the ranks of the unit. Captain Wells' Co. (H), Captain Whitney's Co. (A) and Captain Savage's Co. (E), of the 8th Infantry, followed, after which came Captain Stanton's Troop (C), 6th Cavalry, and Capt. Taylor's Troop (C), 9th Cavalry. The rear of the procession was brought up by the artillery under Sergeant Lee.

Nickel ore is found in a portion of the French penal colony of New Caledonia, containing 307,500 square miles, and mining companies are actively at work in 7,688 square miles of this territory. The ore occurs in a state of hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesia, without the slightest trace of arsenic, and contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of metal, while some samples contain as much as 16 per cent.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 11, 1894.

The following shows the standing of the three classes as determined by the recent examination. The second, third and fourth classes of last year are the present first, second and third. The delay in the publication of lists has been caused by the necessity of sending the result of the examination to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of War before the announcement of the decisions of the Academic Board.

Second (present first) Class; 54 members.—*1, Schulz; *2, Burgess; *3, Gurney; *4, Ames; *5, Bugge; 6, Stout; 7, Smith; 8, White; 9, Paine; 10, Knowlton; 11, McGrew; 12, Wheeler; 13, Darman; 14, Miles; 15, Sills; 16, Payne; 17, Bigelow; 18, Cavenaugh; 19, Fleming; 20, Nissen; 21, Arnold; 22, Hawkins; 23, Hutton; 24, Brookes; 25, Davis; 26, Parker; 27, McBroome; 28, Mitchell; 29, Howland; 30, Smith; 31, Switzer; 32, Richardson; 33, Herron; 34, Smith; 35, Nutman; 36, Dixon; 37, Dwyer; 38, Pritchard; 39, Springer; 40, Hamnutt; 41, Watson; 42, Lewis; 43, Augustin; 44, Stanley; 45, Simmons; 46, Sturtevant; 47, Creden; 48, Charles; 49, Pearce; 50, Duncan.

Third (present second) Class; 75 members.—*1, Stuart; *2, Hoffman; *3, Callan; *4, Tschappat; *5, Jackson; 6, McClure; 7, Gungard; 8, Kirkpatrick; 9, Jervey; 10, Landon; 11, Tracy; 12, Morrison; 13, Miller; 14, England; 15, Stodter; 16, Hampton; 17, Purdy; 18, Kessler; 19, Stacy; 20, Berry; 21, Hinkley; 22, Howard; 23, McNeil; 24, Eltinge; 25, Drake; 26, Kochersperger; 27, Christian; 28, Russell; 29, Heiberg; 30, Hood; 31, Reisinger; 32, Hagood; 33, Smith; 34, Tapes; 35, Holbrook; 36, Grubbs; 37, Wade; 38, Shelton; 39, Willard; 40, Lewis; 41, Brookfield; 42, Saltzman; 43, Lott; 44, Burnside; 45, Stewart; 46, Ferguson; 47, Bell; 48, Moses; 49, Kelly; 50, King; 51, Wansboro; 52, Whitehead; 53, Boyd; 54, Whitman; 55, Patterson; 56, Summerlin; 57, Tebbetts; 58, Newell; 59, Pickering; 60, Burt; 61, McIntyre; 62, Parsons; 63, Evans; 64, Hartshorne; 65, Chitty; 66, Nolan; 67, Dallah; 68, Powers; 69, Goodale; 70, Kervin; 71, Kennington; 72, Orton.

Fourth (present third) Class; 104 members.—*1, Connor; *2, Cheney; *3, Oakes; *4, Moore; *5, Sarraff; 6, Morgan; 7, Roberts; 8, Gilbert; 9, Ferguson; 10, Miller; 11, Pope; 12, Bowley; 13, Fiske; 14, Wolf; 15, Abernethy; 16, Hanna; 17, Murphy; 18, Miller; 19, Conley; 20, Buckley; 21, Valentine; 22, Smith; 23, Altstaetter; 24, Longan; 25, Munro; 26, Moses; 27, Baltzell; 28, Roberts; 29, Ashburn; 30, Johnston; 31, McCoy; 32, Arnold; 33, Roche; 34, Harper; 35, Fiscus; 36, Fassett; 37, Remick; 38, McCormack; 39, Day; 40, Conklin; 41, Carmichael; 42, Wood; 43, Newbill; 44, Maginnis; 45, McDonough; 46, Milliken; 47, Dichmann; 48, Mitchell; 49, Barlow; 50, Koehler; 51, Williams; 52, Pearce; 53, Reed; 54, Savage; 55, Raymond; 56, Bridges; 57, Bottoms; 58, Dorey; 59, Strymer; 60, Collins; 61, Hall; 62, Abbot; 63, Brady; 64, Overton; 65, Chiles; 66, Helms; 67, Frissell; 68, Hughes; 69, McLeod; 70, Workizer; 71, Cloke; 72, Pearce; 73, Bishop; 74, Welch; 75, Drury; 76, Pinks; 77, Humphrey; 78, Cowell; 79, Humphrey; 80, Woodyard; 81, Loring; 82, Doster; 83, Justice; 84, Thomas.

Colonel and Mrs. Tilford are visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron. Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith left this week for a fortnight's absence. Col. W. B. Lane, retired; Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav., and Lieut. W. L. Wood, 10th Cav., have been among the guests at the hotel. Professor and Mrs. Wood returned to the post last week from a visit to the seashore.

The first cadet german of the season was held in Grant Hall Wednesday evening. Professor and Mrs. Bass have abandoned their intention of visiting California and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Otis at Bellport. Mrs. Braden entertained the young ladies of the post and a large number of the members of the First Class last Saturday evening. Lieutenants Davis, Carson, Cameron and Mr. William Spingin went to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday to take part in a tennis tournament.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Mr. W. H. Jaques' letter to the "Engineer," giving details of the failure of the 18-inch nickel steel Harvey armor plate intended for the Indiana, has attracted much attention in English official circles, in view of the fact that the British Government is about to build nine new battleships, to be armored with 14 or 16 inches of Harvey steel.

The Zalsinski pneumatic gun is to be tried shortly at Pembroke. The old paddle-vessel Harpy is to be moored in a convenient spot, when steam will be got up in her and the engines will be set going at full speed. Shots will then, when everybody has cleared out, be fired at her from the Zalsinski gun, and their effects on hull and machinery ascertained by examination.

"Engineering" thinks that the remarkable results obtained in testing projectiles against the old style of armor plates not Harveyized indicates that the new 13-inch United States gun can drive a shell through the strongest battleship afloat. A 13-inch Carpenter projectile, weighing half a ton, went right through a 17-inch nickel-steel plate, and a Wheeler shell of equal size pierced the same plate. The shells were uninjured.

At the Krupp Works, Essen, experiments have been made with the process, invented by M. Lagrange and M. Hobo, for heating metals by the electric current, for welding, tempering or hardening. A tank, lined with lead, contains acidulated water, the positive pole of an electric battery being put in connection with the lead lining, and the negative pole with the tongs, the handles of which are made of a non-conducting substance. When a piece of iron is seized with the tongs and plunged into the water, the current decomposes the liquid, hydrogen forming at the end of the conductor connected with the piece of iron, and forming round it a coating of gas; and the resistance which is thus opposed to the current causes the heating of the iron.

THE STATE TROOPS.

RIOT DUTY FOR THE WEEK.

The extracts from despatches to the daily papers which follow give the record of the services during the past week of National Guardsmen called upon for services in the railroad riots:

Sacramento, Cal., July 4.—The strikers won a victory here to-day, the troops refusing to disperse them when ordered. The members of the Sacramento and Stockton militia, who were in the lead, were held back by the strikers on arriving at the station, and appealed to not to enter. They were, however, ordered to charge upon the mob, and then ensued a remarkable scene. A number of the soldiers had been heard to declare during the morning that, rather than fire upon the strikers, they would lay down their arms, but it was not expected that whole companies would mutiny. Such, however, was the case, for the Sacramento and Stockton troops made no move whatever to carry out the order. They simply as one man removed the cartridges from their rifles, the crowds wildly cheering. General Dimond at once ordered the mutinous soldiers back to the armory, to which they marched quietly, being followed by a great throng, who cheered them at every step. The First and Third Regiments remained at the station, but Gen. Dimond issued no further orders, evidently apprehensive of more disaffection in the ranks.

Sacramento, July 5.—United States Marshal Baldwin and Major General Dimond, of the National Guard, have had a consultation and agreed that they are unable to cope with the situation.

Sacramento, Cal., July 8.—The court martial of the members of the Third Regiment, who mutinied on the 4th, has begun. All but seven pleaded guilty, offering in extenuation of their conduct that they had been sparsely fed, and that heat and hunger had demoralized them.

Sacramento, July 9.—General Dickinson informed Colonel Graham of the presence of the strikers on the other side of the river, and the Colonel promised to send a company of cavalry to disperse them. The belligerent strikers are said to be sharpshooters from Dunsmuir. Among the State troops stationed at the river is Company C, of the Third Regiment, which has been under arrest for disobedience of orders. The company begged General Dickinson for an opportunity to redeem themselves, and some of the men declared that they would be willing to be shot down by their comrades if they faltered in the performance of their duty.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—Springfield's Mayor told the crowd this afternoon that they were entitled to stay on the tracks as long as they committed no acts of violence. Immediately after the speech United States Marshal Brinton, seeing that he could do nothing, asked the Governor for troops, and at 8:45 this evening three companies of the Fifth Infantry arrived here from Taylorsville, Beardstown and Belleville, and proceeded to the Washab Depot. The remarks of the Mayor, however, encouraged and emboldened the strikers.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—In accordance with Mayor Hopkins' request for more troops, Governor Altgeld this afternoon ordered out all remaining troops—the Fourth Infantry and part of the Fifth Infantry—and gave instructions to proceed at once to Chicago.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—Gov. Altgeld last night wired Adjutant-General Orendorff, at Army Headquarters, Chicago, to purchase all the .45 and .50 calibre guns he could and ship to points to be designated afterwards. Mayor Gadding, of Rutland; Sheriff Daniel, of Coal City; Sheriff Robertson, of Princeton, and Mayor Pouch, of Peru, sent in requests for arms and ammunition, saying their towns were threatened. The Governor replied to each that arms would be sent. General Orendorff wired that he had been advised by the Secretary of War at Washington that the Government would not sell arms to any state, but would loan Illinois 600 rifles. The requisition was made, and the guns expressed to Chicago. General Orendorff was directed to buy 2,600 guns in New York.

Trinidad, Colo., July 7.—The wholesale arrests recently made, and the presence of troops have overawed the turbulent element, and the railroads have restored service.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 7.—Two companies of the Wickham Rifles have been ordered to Brookfield, Mo. Fifty men responded to the call and left last night by special train. Companies from other places will be ordered to other places along the line of the Wabash and Atchison.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 7.—Governor Stone has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Missouri to uphold the law.

Wallace, Idaho, July 9.—The town is guarded today by the local company of the National Guard, deputy sheriffs and special policemen.

Hudson, Wis., July 9.—There is trouble at Spooner, and Adjutant-General Falk has summoned the military companies from this place, Eau Claire and Menominee.

Danville, Ill., July 9.—Two women, who were at their homes, were killed by bullets, fired by the militia in an attempt to assist in moving a train, and two men were fatally wounded.

Birmingham, Ala., July 9.—Governor Jones has issued a proclamation notifying the public that the troops have orders to fire upon all crowds that refuse to disperse. Fourteen companies with four Gatling guns are camped within the city limits under command of Maj.-Gen. D. Whiting. Railroad traffic is being resumed.

Tacoma, Wash., July 9.—Other soldiers of the National Guard are under arrest here in addition to the company of National Guard militiamen who were arrested on Saturday for refusing to ride on a Northern Pacific train manned by non-union crews with deputy United States marshals on board. The militiamen repented and were reinstated to-day. Troop A, of Sprague, cavalrymen in the State National Guard brigade, composed of 60 men, refused to ride with non-union crews to-

day and were at once placed under arrest and locked in a box car. It was said that the fathers of the cavalrymen would disown them if they rode with non-unionists, and that the entire community supported them.

Columbus, Ohio, July 10.—During the past week Gov. McKinley has received offers of assistance, should circumstances warrant calling for volunteers, from various sources, and all of them give evidence that the citizens of the Buckeye State can at all times be relied upon to sustain law and order. Grand Army posts, organizations of old veterans, military academies, battalions from various colleges and independent military companies, all armed and equipped, ready for service, have voluntarily tendered their aid to the legal authorities if there should be need for assistance outside the present military forces of the state.

Fargo, N. D., July 10.—The Northern Pacific has completed arrangements to run trains as far west as Jamestown. There is no disturbance here. The militia, which has been in annual encampment at Jamestown, arrived last night and will leave over the Great Northern for their homes to-day.

Chicago, July 10.—Capt. M. B. Schaffner called on the Mayor to-day and tendered the services of the Chicago Naval Reserve. The offer was accepted and the command was assigned to the duty of protecting the cribs and water-works. They will patrol the harbor in a fleet of steam launches, armed with repeating cannon. Lieut. Quincy, representing the Chicago Hussars, visited the City Hall and offered the services of that organization to the city. Mayor Hopkins thanked Lieut. Quincy and instructed him to report at once with his command ready for service to Police Inspector Hunt for duty in the Stock Yards. The City Troop also informed the Mayor that it was at his disposal in preserving the peace, and it was sent to help the militia and regulars in the district north of 39th St.

Chicago, July 11.—James Lockwood, National Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union, to-day sent a letter to the Secretary of War tendering the services of 5,000 ex-soldiers and sailors who have faithfully served in the Army and Navy of the United States, for such duty as may be necessary in the present crisis.

Chicago, July 11.—Private William Downing, of Company K, Second Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., narrowly escaped lynching at the hand of a crowd at Fourteenth and Halsted streets to-night. Downing was walking along the street when he encountered a crowd, composed mostly of boys. The latter began gawking him, and the militiaman took it ill-naturally. Finally he drew his revolver and blazed away into the crowd, instantly killing John Mahoney. The mob made a rush for Downing and he was rescued with difficulty by the police after being severely kicked and pummeled. He was taken to the hospital.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 11.—The strikers say no train shall pass under any circumstances. Company G, N. G. C., has been under arms since 6 o'clock this morning. The determined stand of the strikers here evidently deters the Southern Pacific Company from sending trains north from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11.—The Los Angeles In-

dependent Military Company held a secret drill last night near the San Bernardino St. freight yards. Many strikers are members of the company, which is made up of members of the different labor unions. It is said that speeches were made to them, some of them inflammatory to a high degree. The men were told that their services might be required at a moment's notice, and they must be in readiness to gather at the call of the officers, who are well-known labor leaders. The company has passed resolutions of allegiance to the Government, but favoring the Pullman boycott and strike of the A. R. U.

San Jose, Cal., July 11.—"Your guns are loaded. If any one tries to force an entrance through the lines to-night, shoot." This was the instruction given to the militiamen by Col. Whitton when they took charge of the station and grounds at sundown last night. The picket line reaches around the entire yards. Two men who tried to lead a rush to the engine of a mail train yesterday, and who were taken into custody by deputies, have been charged with attempt to obstruct United States mails and will be taken to San Francisco as United States prisoners. The riotous element seems considerably cowed by the decisive action taken by the authorities and no trouble is anticipated. Company C, 5th Battalion N. G. C., arrived here this morning from San Francisco with a Gatling gun, and is now doing duty with the militia at the station. All is quiet and trains are running without any interference.

Denver, July 10.—On learning that Sheriff Bowers was assembling another band of deputies at Colorado Springs, intending to send them to Bull Hill to make arrests of miners, Gov. Waite revoked his order recalling the troops from Cripple Creek district. Two companies will be kept there at least thirty days longer.

Worcester, Mass., July 11.—Representative Joseph B. Knox, commander of the Worcester Encampment of the Union Veterans' Legion, sent a letter to President Cleveland to-day, tendering the service of the encampment, if necessary, to quell the riots in the West.

Detroit, July 11.—The first of the cases against the strikers on the Wabash Railroad ended in the United States Court here to-day. H. R. Burden, who dragged an engineer from his cab on the Wabash, was adjudged guilty this afternoon of contempt of court in violating an injunction, and sentenced by Judge Swan to pay a fine of \$500 or be imprisoned for fifteen months in the Detroit House of Correction.

Duluth, Minn., July 11.—With the understanding that the trouble in Spooner was at an end, traffic was resumed yesterday. It was reported here last night that Gen. Auer, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, was assured by the strikers that they would make no demonstration, and that upon this promise he departed. The Chicago train was attacked soon after he left here and cut in several places. It is also reported that R. W. Wright, a trainman, was assaulted and perhaps fatally injured. At Superior there was rioting last night and police protection was necessary. Switching was resumed in the Omaha & Northern Pacific yards here yesterday for the first time since the strike began, and freight was sent out.

New York City, July 12.—Word was passed around yesterday to the National Guardsmen in this

city who have been prevented from going far out of town on their vacation on account of the strike that they need not wait any longer. The news was such that the officers of the city regiments felt justified in the belief that the military forces would not be needed from this point. Consequently many men who had been detained in the city by the warning which was passed around informally a few days ago made arrangements to go on their outings the latter part of the week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

July 10, 1894.
The National encampment and competitive drill held at Little Rock the week of July 1 to 8, inclusive, were the largest and best ever held in the United States. The affair was ably managed and the weather favorable for drill purposes. The visiting companies were royally entertained and everything was done to make their stay in our city a pleasant one. The camp was named "Camp Van Etten" in honor of the president of the drill association, Mr. G. H. Van Etten. It was in charge of Geo. P. Taylor, Brigadier-General of the Arkansas State Guard. The judges were Capt. James Forance and Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Jr., both of Fort Leavenworth, and Lieut. Ernest Hinds, of Fort Riley, John W. Howell, Inspector-General. The prizes awarded are as follows:

Interstate Drill.—First prize, \$2,500.—National Fencibles of Washington, D. C. Second prize, \$500.—Branch guards of St. Louis, Mo. Third prize, \$500.—Seaford Rifles, of Galveston, Tex. Fourth prize, \$200.—McCarthy Light Guard, of Little Rock, Ark. Fifth prize, \$100.—Emmett Guard, of Washington, D. C. Sixth prize, \$100.—Governor's Guard of Austin, Tex.

Maiden Infantry Drill.—First prize, \$500.—Emmett Guard, of Washington, D. C. Second prize, \$300.—Governor's Guard of Austin, Tex. Third prize, \$200.—Governor's Guard of Memphis, Tenn. Fourth prize, \$150.—Bulleum Guard of Kansas City, Mo. Fifth prize, \$100.—Helena Light Guards, of Helena, Ark. Sixth prize, \$100.—Louisiana Grays, of New Orleans, La.

Zouave Drill.—First prize, \$1,000.—Chicago Zouaves, of Chicago. Second prize, \$300.—Haie Zouaves, of Kansas City.

Artillery Drill.—First prize, \$750.—Indianapolis Light Artillery, Indianapolis, Ind. Second prize, \$200.—Dallas Light Artillery, of Dallas, Tex.

The Washington Fencibles are winners of the Galveston Semi-Centennial Cup and so-called champion military company of the United States. This company has held the cup for the past two years.

In the individual prize list, Stiff diamond medal for best drilled soldier in the United States was won by 1st Serg. Chas. T. McNally, of the Emmett Guard, of Washington, D. C. The Arkansas "Democrat" medal for the best drilled soldier in the Arkansas State Guard was won by John N. Ware, second sergeant of the Helena Light Guard, of Helena, Ark.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
Georgia.

Dalton, Ga., July 8, 1894.
The "Georgia Hussars," Troop A, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers, celebrated the Fourth of July at their beautiful armory in Savannah. The event of the day was the raising of the Stars and Stripes on their new flag pole. The troop formed and marched out of the armory and formed in line opposite the flag staff, when ex-Lieut. and Adjt. Alexander B. Lawton, Jr., made a most beautiful address to the men, presenting, in behalf of the committee, the flag staff, and at the close of the address the flag was thrown to the breeze, the little daughter of 2d Lieut. Henry McAlpin drawing the lanyard. "To the color" was then sounded by Musician Gus Kayton in beautiful style. It might be of interest to some of the old West Point-

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ers to know that ex-Cadet B. M. Thomas, class of '58, is, or was, until recently an officer in the Georgia Volunteers. During the war he was a Brigadier-General in the C. S. A., and after all was over he organized at Dalton, in the northwestern part of the State, a company known as the "Dalton Guards," now Co. I, 3d Regiment Infantry, of which he continued Captain until recently. The General still takes an active interest in the affairs of the company. He is superintendent of the public schools of Dalton.

District of Columbia Militia.

The following are the promotions and appointments made by the President in the militia of the District of Columbia, and casualties and changes that have occurred during the quarter ending June 30: Promotions, 2d Battalion—1st Lieut. Edgar Alfred Shilling to be Captain, March 28, 1894; 2d Lieut. Herbert Schuyler Shepard to be 1st Lieutenant, March 28, 1894. Appointments, General Staff—John Van Ness Philip to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, May 25, 1894. 1st Separate Company—Sergeant Charles Le Mond Beatty to be 2d Lieutenant, March 1, 1894. 3d Battalion—1st Lieut. Leonard Howard Mattingly to be 1st Lieutenant, March 12, 1894; Clarence Van Kirk Sayer to be Captain, May 10, 1894; Pvt. William Matthew Birchard to be 1st Lieutenant, May 12, 1894; Pvt. Arthur Carr to be 2d Lieutenant, May 12, 1894, to fill original vacancies. 5th Battalion—Frederick Dalton to be Captain, April 10, 1894; George W. England to be 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1894.

State of Wisconsin.

Madison, June 30, 1894. The several organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard will assemble at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, near Camp Douglas, Juneau county, Wis., as follows: 3d Infantry, July 20 to Aug. 4, inclusive; 4th Infantry, Troop A, 1st Cav., and Battery A, 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 5 to Aug. 11, inclusive; 1st Infantry, Aug. 12 to Aug. 18, inclusive; 2d Infantry, Aug. 19 to Aug. 25, inclusive. The commanding officers of Batt. A, 1st Light Art., and Troop A, 1st Cav., will report to Colonel Albert Bleuel, commanding the 4th Infantry, for orders in reference to all matters pertaining to camp. It is expected that the Wisconsin National Guard will be inspected while in camp by a regular Army officer detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of War. The following programme of daily duty in camp will be closely followed by the commanding officer of each of the infantry regiments, and any modifications of the same which may be desired must be submitted to the Adjutant-General for his approval. The commanding officers of the cavalry and artillery will prepare programmes of daily duty in camp, and submit the same to the camp commander and the Adjutant-General for their approval.

Battalion.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
1st.	Target practice. Guard and out-drill.	Guard and out-drill.	Extended order drill.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2d.	Target practice. Street riot drill.	Target practice. Street riot drill.	Battalion drill.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3d.	Extended order drill.	Target practice. Guard and out-drill.	Target practice. Street riot drill.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4d.	Battalion drill.	Target practice. Street riot drill.	Target practice. Street riot drill.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5d.	Guard and out-drill.	Extended order drill.	Target practice. Street riot drill.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Thursday, A. M.—Regimental evolutions; P. M.—Inspection and review. Friday—Regimental evolutions, reconnaissance duty, field work, practice march with advance guard, imaginary enemy encountered and regiment deployed for action. Saturday—Battalion evolutions or company volley firing in A. M.; P. M.—Break camp. Officers' school daily immediately after breakfast, going over the lesson of the day. Daily detail of one man from each company for instruction with the hospital corps. Daily detail of one man from each company for instruction in signalling, using flag and torch. Colonels will immediately report names of men in their commands acquainted with telegraphy. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and P. M. daily, only the necessary sentries for protection of camp will be established, and on the three days mentioned, firing on the ranges will be confined to men who can probably qualify as sharpshooters or marksmen.

State of New Hampshire.

The following Executive Order was published: Concord, June 20, 1894. I.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. M. L. Lane, commanding 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G., will parade his command in the city of Concord on Thursday, June 21, in honor of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. II.—General Lane will report his brigade in North Main St., right resting near City Hall, at 10:30 a. m., on Thursday, and the route of march will be south, through Main, Pleasant, State and Centre streets, back to camp. General Miles will receive a marching salute from the brigade in front of the Soldiers' Memorial Arch. JOHN B. SMITH, Governor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

West Virginia National Guard.

A. G. O., order No. 7, of June 20, calls for brigade encampment at Martinsburg, W. Va., for six days, beginning July 26, 1894. The riot duty we have had has been a benefit to the Guard in this state, and we hope the services rendered may open the eyes of the legislature to giving us proper encouragement in the future. It has also changed the opinion of some individual members, by showing them the true sentiments and character of the rioters. We have only four overcoats to a company, with about a dozen shoddy blankets, and the men have to leave jobs paying from \$1 to \$3 per day to serve for \$13 per month and rations, with no allowance for shoes, underclothes, etc. Governor McCorkle borrowed \$2,500 on his personal note to pay us off for the Eagle riot duty, as there was no appropriation available, but the \$7,500 for Bogg's Run campaign will probably go unpaid until the legislature meets in January next. The promptness with which all the companies turned out to go to Bogg's Run, with pay still in arrears for Eagle duty, and the certainty that they could not be paid until next year, are indeed worthy of praise. Judge Jackson, of the U. S. Court, by his decision last fall in the Co. E habeas corpus case, that men could not be imprisoned for non-payment of fines, had, it was feared, upset all hold on the men, as they were all aware of the punishment of this kind could not be enforced. The behavior of the men in both tours of duty was commendable; Captain Lyons, of Co. G, of the 2d, with 15 men, went down from Eagle to Montgomery, and arrested several ringleaders, in the face of a mob of over 3,000 (most of them armed), and after being warned by the Mayor (with an armed squad of 30 men) not to enter the town, they were stoned and pelted with filth, but cleared the mob promptly and effectually with the bayonet, and removed barricades and moved trains out.

The Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The end of the first week's tour of duty of the Naval Brigade on the U. S. S. monitor Passaic finds the painting completed and everything settled down and running smoothly. Boat drills have taken place regularly and the recruits show considerable improvement in their rowing. The monitor continues to attract attention and during the past week has divided honors with the U. S. S. Atlanta, which has been anchored just across the channel. Captain Halpine has expressed himself as highly pleased with the efforts of the Naval Brigade to place everything in ship-shape order. Detachments from Co. B and Co. A will compose the crew for the week beginning the 9th inst., during which time Capt. J. W. Weeks will be in command. It is not yet known what vessel or vessels will be ordered to co-operate with the brigade during the week beginning July 24.

Various.

"The Light Horse Squadron," W. N. G., stationed at Milwaukee, will hereafter be known and designated as "Troop A," 1st Cav., W. N. G. "The First Light Battery," W. N. G., stationed at Milwaukee, will hereafter be known and designated as "Battery A," 1st Light Art., W. N. G.

The following order was issued July 10 to the members of the new company of the 69th N. Y.: "In compliance with directions from Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adj.-Gen., you are hereby notified to report at the armory of the 69th Battalion, 7th street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, July 12, at 7:30 p. m., for inspection by the Inspector-General.—P. M. Drew, 2d Lieut., late Co. B, 69th Regiment."

The troops of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, recently ordered on duty on account of the miners' strike in Jefferson County, Pa., returned home on July 2. The 16th Regiment, Col. Willis J. Hulings, and Sheridan Troop, Capt. C. S. W. Jones, were stationed near Waleton mine and the 5th Regiment, Col. Theo. Burchfield, were at the Adrian mine. We learn through Capt. W. F. Reber, Co. B, 5th Regiment, who was on duty with his company at Punxsutawney, that the military met with no difficulty with the strikers, but succeeded in capturing several small cannon, iron-banded on wooden mounts. They were, however, met by a body of strikers 700 strong, who appeared to be under military discipline, for as they were approached they marched off in good style in answer to the commands "right shoulder arms, fours right, march."

Coming Events.

July 16 to 21.—Camp of New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt.
July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.
July 24 to 28.—Annual tour of duty Massachusetts Naval Brigade.
Aug. 4.—Annual picnic 69th Battalion, N. Y., at Sultzer's Park.
Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.
Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.
Aug. 11 to 19.—Camp of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.
Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.
Nov. 14 to 20.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.

The following is the roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 6th Inf., with year of promotion: Sergt.-Maj. Charles H. Devereux, 1889; Q. M. Sergt. Dwight W. Ryther, 1893; Chief Musician Ludwig Kline, 1884; Principal Musicians James Smith, 1891, and William J. Stephens, 1891. First Sergeants—Thomas Farrell, Co. B, 1875; Edward Carey, H. 1890; Henry J. Smith, Co. Charles Sandstrom, G. Alexander Wyley, D. 1883; Dick Carter, F. 1894. Sergeants—Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. E, 1888; Charles Helle, H. and Hugh Keenan, H. 1888; Edward T. Courtney, B. Robt. Van, A. Jas. Decker, H. and John Arnold, D. 1889; Chas. Noll, E. and Frank Abel, C. 1890; Christian Reiff, D. Jos. O'Brien, band, John Murray, C. George W. Gledhill, G. and George Gaughan, 1891; John R. Callahan, G. James Thomas, C. John Meyer, F. Benjamin F. Paulin, F. Eugene Pearson, C. Frank W. Benjamin, F. and Frank Graffen, A. 1892; John H. Fox, D. James Laver, H. Will L. Raymond, G. Wilson D. Swim, B. Samuel B. McIntyre, G. and James McCredie, B. 1893; Lewis R. Taft, B. David Sheehan, A. Peter Kane, A. and Charles Crisler, F. 1894. Corporals—Rudolph Stahl, Co. D, and Fred Griffin, H. 1891; Henry Kline, E. John Noddecker, C. William J. Shuck, D. Curtis Stanbaugh, G. William S. Phillips, C. John B. Kirk, H. Allen B. Harrod, F. John A. Rade, F. and William H. Callinan, F. 1892; Charles Dwyer, A. Hubert Cane, A. Isaac Green, G. George Dany, D. James J. Corbett, C. Oliver Conliss, B. Isaac Levy, B. William Greathaus, T. Patrick Graham, C. George G. Kenney, H. and John A. Kuykendall, B. 1893; John Lehman, G. Joseph R. Triplett, B. William H. Warren, G. Orrville K. McCombs, H. Fred Leigh Munson, A. Denis Guiney, A. Louis Schell, F. Moses S. Pickens, B. George Obenshain, E. and Frank E. Emerson, D. 1894.

In 1870 Chaplain E. M. Haynes, D. D., published a History of the 10th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. This was mainly a record of personal observations. To it has been added material gathered from the volumes of "Official Records" and from other sources, and it has been expanded into an octavo volume of 500 pages published by The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. Its title is "A History of the 10th Regiment, 4 vols., with biographical sketches of nearly every officer who ever belonged to the regiment, and many of the non-commissioned officers and men, and a complete roster of all the officers and men connected with it, showing all changes by promotion, death and resignation during the military existence of the regiment, embellished by over 60 engravings, and fully illustrated by maps and charts of battlefields." This sufficiently indicates the character and scope of the volume. Each one of these volumes of regimental history adds something to our store of historical material, especially when they are written by so careful and painstaking a student of war history as Dr. Haynes.

Among some old newspapers in an Arkansas Probate Court was found a doctor's account for medical attendance during the last illness of the deceased. On the back the administrator had made the following indorsement:

This claim is not verified by affidavit as the statute requires, but the death of the deceased is satisfactory evidence to my mind that the doctor did the work.

W. S. Adm.

Col. Henry Watterson, in his Louisville "Courier-Journal," thus admonishes the mighty Debs:

Now, don't you do it, Mr. Debs—
Don't tackle Uncle Sam;
Ten thousand thousand Johnny Rebs
Can tell you that the projick, Debs,
Ain't worth a "tinker's dam."

SUMMER EXCURSIONS—SOMETHING ABOUT THE PRETTY PLACES ALONG THE LINE OF THE WEST SHORE.

The public will soon be spoiled, so handsomely is it catered to in the way of lustrous paper, type and engravings. Nothing could be more plain and matter-of-fact than the old-fashioned guide-books. Nothing could be more enticing to the eye than these which are now issued.

The book just issued this summer by the West Shore Railroad, and entitled "Summer Excursions," calls forth this comparison and comment. Its exterior is presented in most attractive fashion. The descriptive text of all that romantic region through which the West Shore runs, and toward which it leads, is written in a readable, alluring manner. This reading matter is interspersed with illustrations of scenery that are in no whit behind such handsomely illustrated magazines as "Harper's" and the "Century." In addition to these are the carefully prepared maps, the detailed information about trains and lists of boarding houses and summer hotels. It is the sort of book in looks that travelers will be proud to hold in their hands with their spring clothes, merely as an accessory of their toilet, and the kind of book, in fact, that will tempt everybody to the woods who has the money to leave the town. Six cents in stamps for postage will procure a copy from H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, New York.

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A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF WASHINGTON.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Following is a copy of an essay on George Washington, written by a girl in a secondary class of one of the public schools of this city. It was meant as a serious effort:

"I will tell you the story in History of George Washington. George Washington was born Feb. 12, 1732. He was educated at West Point, and after graduating served in the Mexican War.

"When the French and India War broke out he was made Captain, and General and Major and performed many important services.

"In 1759 He resigned and married Mrs. Martha Acosta, and went to live on his estate at Mt. Vernon. In the Virginia Legislature, of which he was a member, he took the part against the oppression of England. In 1783 he was Elected President of Congress and took an active part in Public Affairs. He fought many battles and finally captured General Lee and his whole army. April 9th, 1785. He finally surrendered at Yorktown, under Lord Cornwallis, and the war ended 1780. Thus he owes the liberty to us, and he is called the father of this country. The constitution having been adopted, George Washington was made President of the United States. He served two terms, but refused to serve a third term, having taken a severe cold from a ride in the rain. He died at Mt. Vernon, aged 67 years."

WHAT A CANNON-BALL CAN DO.

In dwelling upon the wonderful power of the guns of the Indiana, Albert Franklin Matthews, in an article on "The Evolution of a Battleship," in "The Century" for July, gives illustrations from the recent Chilean civil war, showing the effectiveness of the smaller sizes of breechloading rifle guns.

A shot weighing 250 pounds from an 8-in. gun of Fort Valdivia in Valparaiso harbor struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor-belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without injuring a hair, passed through the open door into the mess room, where it struck the floor, and then glanced to the ceiling. Then it went through a wooden bulkhead one inch thick into a room 25 x 42 feet where 40 men were sleeping in hammocks. It killed six of them outright, and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead five inches thick, and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent nearly two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released

deadly gases no one knows what damage it might have done.

A 450-pound missile from a 10-inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on its 8-inch armor. It hit square on a bolt. The shell did not pierce the armor, but burst outside the vessel. It drove the bolt clear through, and in its flight the bolt struck an 8-inch gun, completely disabling it. Such is the power of the smaller-sized guns.

TO MY OLD RIFLE.

And so, old friend, we must part! Thy successor with the unpronounceable name will soon be here, and thou wilt be relegated to a back seat.

Through what vicissitudes will he pass before being turned down and condemned; and through what convulsions will our country pass while he is amongst us?

Will he speak as loudly, as truly and as effectively for the honor of the flag and the service as thou hast done?

Aye, old friend, we have seen service—you and I. A thing of beauty wert thou when first I received thee—fresh and bright, and undeffiled as an innocent girl.

Now thou art grown old and scarred by long use in the variable climates of our land.

Thy stock has been blistered by the scorching sun of Arizona, and thy mountings rusted by the humidity of the Atlantic coast.

Ever have I tended thee, and cared for thee, as solicitously as if thou wert indeed a thing of life.

But it has been a labor of love, and well hast thou repaid me.

During my lonely sentry-go in the "wee sma' hours," thou hast been my companion and protection.

At midday on the range, with a steady hand and clear eye to guide thee, thy ringing crack has been sweet music in my ears.

In the Indian scrimmage thou hast spoken, and five good Apaches owe their conversion to thy persuasive preaching.

But thy reign, old Springfield, is over. Full of years and honor thou wilt depart from amongst us. May thy substitute be as good as thou, and even if he is foreign, we will welcome and cherish him!

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MARRIED.

LAY-BALCH.—In the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1894, by the Rev. William Paret, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland, assisted by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of the Church, the Rev. George William Lay and Anna Booth, daughter of Rear-Admiral George Beall Balch, U. S. Navy.

MALLISON-CLASON.—At Annapolis, Md., July 3, 1894, Ensign George Mallison, U. S. Navy, to Miss E. M. Clason, daughter of William P. Clason, late Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

PERRY-WIGGIN.—On July 10, 1894, at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon William W. Kirby, D. D., rector of the parish, Charlotte, daughter of Augustus Wiggin, Esq., of Rye, to Lieut. John Adams Perry, U. S. A., Qm.

DIED.

CROSLAND.—At Troy, N. Y., June 20, 1894, Sergt. John Crosland, U. S. Army, retired.

FRY.—At Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894, Brevt. Major-General James Barnett Fry, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

HYDE.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, 1894, Thomas, infant son of Thomas Hyde, Jr., and the late Ellen Hyde, daughter of Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army.

LAMBERT.—At Roxbury, Mass., July 2, 1894, Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. William Lambert, aged 82, and mother of Mrs. Hobbs, wife of Col. C. D. Hobbs, U. S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, U. S. Navy, and grandmother of Mrs. Walling, wife of Lieut. B. T. Walling, U. S. Navy.

WOOD.—At Oatlands, London County, Va., July 1, 1894, Evelyn Wood, daughter of Lieut. M. L. Wood, U. S. Navy, aged 5 months and 3 days.

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